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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I request the hon. Member to issue orders in matters like this that immediate information should be sent up to the head of the Government when political workers are arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government see no necessity to pass such orders."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what offence he was going to commit ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said already, I have no information."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether Government is prepared to make a rule that in the case of political offenders this kind of arrests should not be made until the Government is informed and until the order of Government thereon is obtained ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not prepared to agree to the suggestion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether that is the policy of the Government to leave the police free in these matters of political workers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They interfere where they have the power under the existing law."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Jails

Quantity of yarn spun in jails.

1814 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —

(a) the quantity of yarn spun in 1928 in the various jails in this province; and

(b) what use was made of the same?

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XX—EDUCATION—*cont.*

The discussion on the cut motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,94,92,900 for Education—Transferred by Rs. 100 was resumed.

*Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the percentage of students in England and Scotland as compared with India who proceed to universities after the completion of their secondary course, is small. The majority of them enter life. Some become apprentices and others go through an additional course in professional or technical or industrial institutions.

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Therefore the disinction is kept up in England between popular education intended for many and university education or specialized study or research intended only for a few. In the United States practical courses are to be found in all schools and colleges so that I for one am prepared to attribute to this arrangement the predominant position held by the United States as a commercial nation. It has become a formidable menace to England. Even in France where education was purely academic based on the humanities, we find that, after the war, great importance has been given to practical courses at all the different stages of education to make the country self-sufficient and independent of other nations in the matter of production of articles necessary for home consumption, for expansion of trade, and it may be also, for capturing as many markets as possible. Here, in India the criticisms have been levelled at this kind of education. Some say that India being an agricultural country can never become an industrial country; and that there cannot be openings for industry for many Indian students. Japan has answered this question by affording facilities for students to acquire necessary knowledge and skill. It is possible for us by providing such equipment in this country to develop India into a great commercial and industrial nation. Even here facilities can be afforded to students which would enable the teachers and the students to discover latent capacities and turn them to the best advantage in commercial or industrial pursuits. This question like the question of unemployment is largely a psychological one and success depends upon the change in the angle of vision. I think a welcome change has already come over India. I have known cases where scores of graduates have turned to agriculture and have been trying to form some kind of experimental farms. I know that in many conservative Brahman families academic distinctions are no longer very much prized as possession of property and capacity to develop and improve lands. At least degrees or academic distinctions have not got the old commercial value in the matrimonial market. The few schools of this kind are really flourishing at present and students are afforded facilities which they did not enjoy before. Thus, in his report on education, the Director says: 'The Engineering schools in Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam were continued during the year. The strength of these two engineering schools increased from 66 to 86 and 96 to 113 respectively.' And it is a melancholy fact that in spite of the rapid increase in the number of students, the hon. Minister has suppressed the institution at Trichinopoly. Even in the interest of academic education I maintain, Sir, that it will be better to follow the recommendations of the Committee, namely, of having two types of schools, encouraging two courses of study, one for university courses and the other for imparting instruction in practical courses. A more intensive training in the former will go a great way in making the pupils of the secondary schools follow with better advantage the university courses, instead of being a drag on other students, which of late has been responsible for the lowering of standards in university colleges.

"With regard to Muhammadan education I find there has been no progress whatsoever. In my experience very many Muhammadan gentlemen have come to the forefront as capitalists, as captains of industry; and it has been a wonder to me why they in spite of their superiority to other communities in respect of wealth and social status, at least the rank and file of them, should fight shy of education. The report says the number of

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students receiving instruction in schools intended for the Muhammadans rose from 3,265 to 3,464; but there was a decline in the number of private institutions from 771 to 674, and consequently the strength of the pupils fell from 33,945 to 28,299.

“Next, Sir, coming to secondary education, so far as it concerns women, I find the progress has been far from satisfactory. We are told in the report that though there was an increase in the number of secondary schools for girls there was only a small increase in the strength of those schools. In the case of schools for boys we read as against 349 institutions in the previous year there are 365 institutions in the present year, and the number of candidates sent by these institutions for examination rose from 15,597 to 17,179. Thus, it will be seen that the cause of women's education has suffered much; when it is remembered that the hand that rocks the cradle has great influence in shaping the destinies of the future generation, it is desirable that it should feel not merely the promptings of instinct, but the ennobling, refining influence, the breadth of outlook and vision which come with culture the present rate of progress cannot be accelerated and our efforts at improvement and expansion will prove a wild dream. And here again with regard to the education of girls the Committee recommended two kinds of schools, as all the girls are not going to have a course of university education. In fact, a large number require some practical courses of study which will be useful to them in their after-life, certain accomplishments that will be of help to them as mothers and wives. Anyhow it is very desirable that something should be done to improve the education of girls. Might I suggest in this connexion that every encouragement and inducement should be given by the Education department to the aided agencies that are struggling to maintain schools for girls. Considering the slow progress of female education is it not desirable that Government should not grudge paying teaching grants to institutions started within a given area, provided they satisfy all the other conditions, viz., efficiency of teaching staff, accommodation and equipment, the full compliment of pupils, etc. Then, Sir, there is a line in the report which is certainly painful reading; It is almost inevitable that the teachers in these (municipal) schools should take a leading part in the municipal politics and thus render themselves incapable of giving undivided attention to the teaching work. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: Self-respect Conference in Chingleput.) Many of my friends are presidents of district boards and I hope they will not misunderstand me when I say that knowing human nature to be what it is, it is not a wholly unusual thing that politics are not excluded from them, and that the services of teachers may be utilized for other than strictly educational purposes.

“Then, Sir, we have the case of the precarious condition of teachers in private institutions. Government refuse to interfere in this matter under the plea that they have no right to interfere in the management of private institutions. Sir, if they do not, or cannot interfere openly is it not within their power to frame certain rules to ensure the fixity of tenure of these teachers. Sir, I myself have come across several cases of teachers of ten or twelve years' standing who have been drawing one hundred or a hundred and twenty rupees for at least a few years and then all on a sudden being asked to go away—why? because the institutions cannot afford to pay them that salary; and then raw, inefficient, inexperienced and untrained graduates are appointed on fifty rupees or even on a lower salary than that. Sir, I have the greatest

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sympathy for these poor teachers and therefore I request Government to frame rules to the effect that teachers of some standing should not be sent away on any account whatsoever except for inefficiency or for gross misconduct.

"Coming now to elementary education, I think all the members of this House will pardon me if I say that we should avoid as far as possible waste of money. I have a limited experience of the working of a few of these elementary schools. Many of them are single teacher schools. No doubt there is the inspecting staff, but what can they do? They visit each school only once a year. I know of a school where the single teacher managing a certain school is the postmaster of a village three miles distant from his school. To which work will he devote his attention? The fact is that in the first year the number of students joining the first class will be large. But towards the end of the year you will see the classes becoming empty and the third year will see the school practically empty. The result is due to the inadequacy of the teaching staff the children of the locality relapse into illiteracy. Sir Patro when he was Minister for Education entertained the idea of making the panchayat the unit for the expansion of elementary education. But as this did not meet with any encouragement the idea had to be dropped. On this topic I may with profit tell the House one or two facts from the report. We are told a large number of panchayats have shown commendable public spirit in providing well furnished buildings for these schools. Certain panchayats have promised their willingness to pay additional remuneration to the teachers besides that granted by Government. Sir, it is a matter for gratification that the hon. the Minister for Education has promised to see that these schools are provided with more than one qualified teacher. Sir, I honestly think that if all these institutions are developed and given more and qualified teachers the problem of elementary education will be solved to a great extent.

"Sir, my experience shows that the schools started for the reclamation of Kallars have in the past four years shown remarkable progress. Compared with the progress of the depressed classes institutions these institutions have achieved remarkable progress. And I for one will attribute this progress to the boarding establishments attached to some of these schools. I myself saw in the school at Usilampatti the boys at work from morning to evening going through their round of duties almost with clock work regularity. Then, Sir, many of these labour schools or schools started for the depressed classes should be grouped as feeders to one or two middle schools with hostels or boardings, so that the spread of education may be effective and more quick. In elementary schools the details of the curricula should be left to the managers and the task of proper working, regular attendance and so on should be left to the supervising authorities. Sir, I understand a deputy director of education is to be appointed; I think he will be placed in direct touch with the elementary schools. A great deal will depend upon the sympathy, insight, practical knowledge and wide experience of the person who fills that post; and these qualities are generally found in the District Educational Officers. Sir, they are the only persons who have had actual experience of the working of the Elementary Education Act, of framing any policy of expansion and carrying it out in actual practice. Hence, I submit that the ablest of them will be fit persons for that post.

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"One word, Sir, and I have done. Even now most of the work of education is done through aided agency, chiefly missionary institutions. Government is expected to give them adequate encouragement. But Government have not only the right of control but have also many colleges under their management.

"This principle of the same body having the control of education and running schools extends to the district educational council. The latter have been condemned for not having formulated or initiated a policy of expansion. In other words they have been condemned for not having been invested with powers for collecting funds, for raising taxes without which it is idle to speak of any formulation of policy. Whatever committees are going to take the place of these district educational councils, even then it is desirable that aided agency should be encouraged as the proper agency in the matter of primary and secondary education, and that the representation of aided agencies should be adequate and satisfactory. For the representatives of the local bodies who have the power of raising the taxes, collecting funds and disbursing these funds, will naturally look with favour on their own institutions. So, in view of this principle of the school committees being not only responsible for the spread of education and the control of education but also for running efficiently schools of their own, it is very necessary that the hon. the Minister gives them the representation that will safeguard their interest. He should show a marked sympathy with regard to aided institutions and see that they are in no way harassed or hampered, that the rules of the departments are not administered in a cast-iron fashion but more or less with sympathy, and the faults of these managing agencies be pointed out and everything done to smoothen the work of the aided agency. The last thing, Sir, as I have said, is this. It is a melancholy fact that in our country governments are still adhering to the policy of working from the top downwards. Lakhs upon lakhs have been spent on university education, and I think the time has come when we should cry halt and devote all available resources for the expansion of elementary education on sound and right lines and also for starting more schools for girls and for improving the education of the depressed classes and my Muhammadan friends." (Cheers.)

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, much was expected when the hon. the Chief Minister took charge of the Education portfolio. From his educational attainments most of us expected that the educational policy of this Presidency would be revolutionized to the advantage of this Presidency. But, Sir, except a few promises of changes of policy and sometimes some criticism of the Government that had charge of education before, nothing substantial has so far been done in regard to this matter by the Minister. I will devote my attention first to the question of primary education. In this matter, Sir, it is agreed that this country compared with other civilized countries of the world is very very backward. This is an age of universal literacy, and the figures relating to the various countries of the world clearly show that we are very much backward in that respect. And unless serious and sincere attempts are made to introduce primary education and make it compulsory and free at the earliest possible time, I do not think that this question will be satisfactorily solved. But at the same time I must warn the Government that it is much better to have a good and efficient primary education confined, if necessary, to as few pupils as possible rather than have the good-for-nothing type of education that we have at present: I do not

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know, Sir, what the experience of other parts of the Presidency is, but in the parts from which I come, the Ceded districts, I find that the quality of primary education that is given is really most deplorable. It is no wonder that with the sort of teachers that are now engaged in instructing in the public schools, a better quality of education cannot be given to the pupils. It was my misfortune one day to ask one of those elementary teachers to write one of the ordinary words in the Telugu language and he committed two mistakes in that single word. I asked him to write the word 'కృష్ణుడు' and he committed two mistakes in that word. And such is the type of people that are supposed to instruct young children in the villages. It is a fact that even to-day in many of the villages where there are board schools some of the ryots in the villages do not send their children to those schools but would prefer to send their sons to get education from a private teacher. It is most deplorable that so much money should be spent in giving good-for-nothing and useless education to the people in this Presidency. And I hope the hon. the Minister before he makes any attempts for the expansion of elementary education would devote his serious attention to see that he gets teachers able to give better instruction. I do not mean to say that he ought not to expand elementary education, but what I say is this. I would much rather prefer, if it is necessary, to instruct fewer pupils and give them better elementary education than try to give education to each and everybody, an education which means really nothing, an education which the pupils forget as soon as they leave the school, an education which does not teach them practically anything of value. I know the immensity of the problem and the difficulties to be faced in the matter. But, Sir, when we look at the progress that has been made by any civilized country in the matter of education, we can realize the importance of the problem which is facing us and which must somehow or other be solved. I would only like to suggest a few constructive proposals with regard to the matter in order to see that we give a better type of primary education to our people. You know, Sir, that in all civilized countries attempts are being made now to employ the most highly qualified teachers in the primary schools. If I had my own way, if our finances permitted, I would much rather have preferred, as one of my friends suggested, to have graduates to teach the primary school children. It is to teach children that we require men of intelligence and men of sound knowledge. What can we expect from the men that we have at present? They know nothing about the world and they have not learnt much themselves and when children put questions for information, they will say to them, 'You keep quiet; you know nothing'. Such is the case. But even within the financial limits of this Presidency, serious attempts can be made more successfully in order to improve the level of the teaching that is given in the primary schools. With the amounts that are now given to the teachers a better type of them cannot be expected to be forthcoming. One way of getting a better type of these teachers is, undoubtedly, to increase their salary. And I believe it ought to be done at any cost. Rupees 15 to 18 is, I think, a very small amount to induce properly educated man, when the average wage of a labourer in a village is 8 annas a day. Such being the case, I believe the teacher ought to be paid more than what can be earned by means of manual labour. There is the problem of giving a proper training to these people. People who are practically illiterate and with absolutely no knowledge are sent to these training schools which are manned by people

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who, I doubt, are really highly educated, and they are supposed to learn the elements of teaching under them for a year. This is not sufficient. They must give instruction in these training schools for at least two years. I would also suggest, Sir, that the inspecting staff is at present really insufficient and it is absolutely necessary that proper supervision and inspection ought to be made with regard to the schools even under the control of local boards. It is not to be expected that the presidents or even some of the members of these boards could visit each and every school more than once in the year. And if the inspector is also expected to inspect these schools only once a year I do not think anything advantageous can accrue. So far as the teacher is concerned, there is practically no inducement for him to teach and I do not think there is any serious attempt for examining pupils. Moreover whenever the inspector goes to a village he naturally gives previous notice that he would go there on a particular day. The pupils in the village who ordinarily absent themselves are gathered and some show of teaching and inspection is made. This is what is really done when the inspector goes for inspection. If on the other hand these inspectors are serious enough about their work, they ought to go about without informing the teacher and inspect the schools. Then, they will really know the real state of affairs. That will be really much better, and such a method is absolutely necessary in the interests of proper inspection of the village schools.

“Some of our friends, Sir, are very keen about separate schools for Muhammadans and for depressed classes and for girls. And I believe the Minister is seriously devoting his attention to the problem of introducing the plural teacher system; and if the demands that are being made to have separate schools for each and every community are given up at the earliest possible moment, it will be better for the education of the Presidency as plural teacher system can be introduced. For example, if all the pupils to be instructed in one village Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans, depressed classes and non-depressed classes, boys and girls up to a certain age, would not be more than twenty or thirty, it would be more efficient and cheaper to put them in one school. But to have one teacher for each community would be really uneconomic and impossible. If, on the other hand, there is no such attempt at separate schools, it would be much easier, more efficient and more economical to employ more than one teacher when all these pupils are gathered together in one school. So far as the sexes are concerned, I do not see any objection why boys and girls should not be taught together till they attain the age of 13 or 14. And we need not separate them below those ages. I know the hon. the Deputy President who naturally is expected to speak on this matter with much better authority than myself seems to be in favour of separate schools for girls. She seems to advocate separate schools for girls not necessarily on the ground of difference of sex but on account of some difficulties that these girls are being put to at present, viz., seated on the back benches, teachers turning their backs against these pupils and so on. If such difficulties exist, the remedy that is suggested, namely, separate schools, is not the proper one. If girls are put on the back benches, they can be put on the front benches and instructions can be given to the heads of such schools. I would therefore much prefer to have these boys and girls taught together in the early stages, and it is absolutely unnecessary to separate them, and from the financial point of view also, this system would be much better.

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a.m.

" On the question of the necessity of having separate schools for depressed classes and Muhammadans, I disagree with some of my friends. I admit there are difficulties in the way of the depressed classes pupils getting access to the schools. Some of the orthodox people put obstacles in the way. But I believe any agitation for separate schools will not solve the problem, but serious steps should be taken both by the Government and the non-officials to see that the depressed class pupils and the non-depressed class pupils are brought together. That is also economically as well as educationally profitable. Of course there will be opposition to that in some of the villages or in some parts of the country. That ought not to be allowed to stand in the way. I do not think my friends representing the depressed classes will mistake me. I do not yield to any one in my desire to see the depressed classes advance educationally, socially and economically. But I feel at the same time that this attempted separation by Government and the members of the depressed classes will cut at the very root of the problem. We must face the problem and face any amount of opposition to solve it and not run away from it. If there are any people who ought to be separated and segregated it is the orthodox people and not the general classes who ought to be made at least to study together, if not to live together and also dine together.

" There is one more suggestion that I would like to make to Government. More than one member has pointed out the desirability of engaging women teachers in primary schools. I am also one of those who think that it is more advantageous to employ women teachers. I do not know how far it is possible at present to attract more women teachers to these schools. The experiment to employ both husband and wife in the same school has much to be said in its favour and has to be made. If the Government is serious about it, it will not be impossible to give effect to it. If sufficient temptation is put before them, they would come and teach in the same school. That is one way in which the problem could be solved. Unmarried ladies do not easily come. If both husband and wife are to be employed they would be more easily be available and take more interest in their work, and the expenses also will be less.

" There is another matter to which sufficient attention has not been given. Sir, the time has come when we cannot any more depend on a foreign language to serve the purpose of nationalism in this country. A common or a national language is the crying need. The substitution of Hindi for English—or Hindustani which is much the same—is seriously to be thought of. I think, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that Hindi or Hindustani should be made a compulsory language even in the primary stages (Hear, hear). If Hindi is made compulsory in primary schools, I do not think there will be much agitation for separate schools for Muhammadans. Both Hindus and Muhammadans may be taught the Hindustani as well as the other vernaculars. I hope the hon. the Minister will take early steps to see that Hindi is introduced as a compulsory language in the primary schools.

" A word about the present teaching in the primary schools. I speak with some experience when I say that the teachers in the village schools have absolutely no interest in the education of the boys entrusted to them. First of all they are ill-equipped and most of them have very poor knowledge of the subjects taught. The next thing is, their pay is very inadequate, and so they take little interest. So some attempts should be made to give them a small

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increase in their pay so as to make them take more interest in their work. In days of old, the teacher took more interest in teaching because of the system of grant that had been in vogue then. They always expected that if they could get a percentage of passes they would get some grant. With the abolition of that system, the inducement has been taken away and the teachers do not care much for the improvement of the boys. I do not wish it to be introduced entirely, but I would prefer that some sort of grant-in-aid system might be adopted in their case also or a new system might be adopted to give them something more in addition to their ordinary pay. A combination of both pay and grant will certainly induce the teachers to take more interest in their pupils. These are the few suggestions that I have to make with regard to primary education which I believe, Sir, is really in a very deplorable condition. If the present state of affairs is to continue, we can rather scrape the whole system. I am not acquainted with other parts, but so far as Ceded districts are concerned, primary education is deplorably unsatisfactory.

“ There is one more subject in which the Government have not taken any interest, that is, adult education. This problem has been very successfully solved in a country like Russia, which was also practically illiterate before the war. Russia stood on the same ground as India stands to-day. Soon after the revolution, the Russian Government took up the question and they have wonderfully succeeded in educating not only the children but every adult illiterate male and female. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will take some steps to see that the illiterates are educated to a certain extent. Education does not necessarily mean reading and writing ; it is one form of it. Attempts should be made to see that some enlightenment is brought to the illiterate people in this Presidency. So far, no serious attempts have been made on the part of the Government.

“ Then, coming to the question of secondary education, it is again in a deplorable state. Boys who are receiving instruction in the English language do so in the hope of getting employment after passing the examinations. Their parents also send them to school in that view and it is not with a view to make them better educated. It is purely an economic view point. If the value of English education in the high schools has hitherto been judged from its economic side, what is the good of maintaining the same system now when we find that it is absolutely impossible to give employment to all those people when they come out of the schools. If, on the other hand, attempts are made to vernacularize the instruction in the high schools, what will be the result ? The parents will at once begin to think that by getting their sons instructed in the vernacular they will not get employment. Only such of them will send their sons to schools as are anxious that their sons or daughters should get enlightenment and do not care whether they will get employment or not. The result will be that attempts for increasing the secondary schools will be automatically lessened. And within five or six years there will be a change. The S. S. L. C. students who hold the certificate are at present really no better for their having spent all those years in the school. If those five or six years are spent in educating them through the vernacular, I am pretty sure they will be more enlightened and intelligent and will at least be equal to a graduate of the present day. And they will also be a better asset to the country. So, unless the Government make serious

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attempts to see that in future, at any rate, all high school instruction is imparted only through vernaculars, no useful purpose would be served by spending all this money on secondary education. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will devote his attention to this question.

"With regard to the industrial education, I do not know what the mind of the Chief Minister is.

"I do not know either what his policy or programme is with regard to university education. Sometimes he seems to be in favour of residential universities, sometimes against it, sometimes in favour of concentration, and sometimes against it. So much so, I am led to think that he has no mind of his own with regard to this matter. (Hear, hear.) I think it is time for him to make up his mind one way or the other, no matter which way, and follow some definite policy. I do not propose to say anything more with regard to his achievements in university legislation. It is a non-controversial legislation and I do not know what credit he may claim with regard to his achievements therein. In the matter of the Andhra University, he has flouted the opinions of those members whose opinions ought really to be counted.

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noon.

"It is a fact, Sir, that the representatives from the Ceded districts, a distinct majority, were against their separation from the Andhra University and in spite of this it was done. When, Sir, Anantapur was not made the headquarters of the University, some of our friends in a moment of passion unfortunately worked for this separation but my hon. Friend the Chief Minister also knows that some of us were against such a separation. And yet he used his strength for such separation. In the end we slipped into the right path of concentration of our efforts at one centre, whether it is here or there it does not matter. I am one of those who believe that under the present financial conditions of this country or for the matter of that although even if our financial conditions are much improved, that it would be much better to have a good and efficient University rather than multiply them in each and every place. That was my opinion from the beginning. I stood against the policy of the previous Government and I also stood against the wavering policy of the present Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will favour concentration.

"I hope, Sir, that the Chief Minister will now devote his attention to see that sufficient funds are made available for developing the Andhra University at Vizagapatam. Now we find that practically no provision has been made in the budget, but perhaps that was due to the fact that the Bill was passed at a very late stage. But the Finance Member has promised that he will place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Andhra University for the purpose of its development. I hope the Minister will make a similar promise, though some of his promises, I would rather say, some of his expressed policies, are still to see the light of day, and see that it is fulfilled.

"With regard to education for women, I am strongly of opinion that it is absolutely unnecessary to start separate colleges for women so long as the instruction imparted to boys and girls in these institutions is the same. I am one of those who maintain that it is necessary to have separate high schools for girls under the present conditions of the country. But once a stage has been reached when the girls have been educated in a high school,

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I think it absolutely unnecessary to maintain separate colleges for women so long as the instruction imparted for boys and girls is the same. But at the same time I agree with the hon. the Deputy President of the Council that barring a few exceptions, under the present conditions of the country, we should have a different outlook with regard to women's education. The time may come when probably as in other countries our women may have to be made economically independent but I think the time has not come in this country for the majority of women to be independent economically and so long as that continues, I think serious attempts should be made to give women a different kind of education from that given to the boys, which would enable them to be useful wives and mothers. At the same time, such of our women who would like to be instructed in the same system as the boys can easily enter colleges where admission is given both to boys and girls. In this connexion, the attempts to see that some committee is appointed to investigate and recommend to the Government the sort of education we should have for the good of our women should receive a sympathetic response at the hands of the Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will agree with me in this matter and will see that a committee is appointed as soon as possible. Of course, he is always ready to appoint committees, though I know he does not usually carry out their recommendations. I hope that with regard to women's education also he will do the same thing and see that serious attempts are made to give them a different sort of education from that which is now given to the boys.

“Hon. Members have already impressed the necessity for devoting more attention to Industrial and Technical education in this country. I am one of those who believe that this country ought to a large extent depend on the agricultural resources for sustenance and God has favoured us with enough resources which make us more or less dependent on raw produce. But by that I do not of course mean that we could afford to be for ever dependent only on agriculture and send all our products to foreign countries to be turned into manufactured goods to be imported into this country. Serious attempts ought to be made to see that all our raw products are manufactured into goods and those goods consumed in our own country and for that it is absolutely necessary that proper industrial and technical education should be given. Any serious attempt made in this direction will, I am sure, be welcomed by one and all in this country. In this connexion I may say that some of us including non-Andhras had voted in favour of Vizagapatam with the belief that Vizagapatam is a place best suited for the development of technological subjects in this country and I trust that the Minister will see that unstinted financial attempts will be made to see that that place is developed into a first-class technological institute. There was a time, when soon after the report of the Industrial Commission, we thought that the Government of India would make serious attempts to open a big technological institute in the country but unfortunately those hopes have been shattered. I do not believe that the Government of India is likely to make any serious attempt in that direction. I feel that it is absolutely necessary on the part of the Madras Government to see that some technological institute is developed somewhere in this country. I believe, so far as Andhra desa is concerned, if not the whole of the Madras Presidency, but whatever that be, so far at least as the Andhra desa is concerned, I do not think there is any dispute in regard to the suitability of Vizagapatam for

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technological education. So, I hope that enough financial help will be given for this institution.

"Some of us who are keen on primary education have said that the Government is devoting greater funds for secondary and higher education at the cost of primary education. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, said that the university has received too much funds at the cost of primary education. I do not suppose that is the full truth. It is true only comparatively but when we consider the amount of funds that are utilized for both primary, secondary as well as university education in other civilized countries, the amount we spend is nothing. We cannot really have useful university instruction by spending only a few rupees but much more has to be spent. At the same time, much more must be spent on primary and secondary education also. The amount of money which is now being devoted is absolutely inadequate compared with the amount that ought to be spent for the purpose. The hon. the Chief Minister may say that the expenditure on education has increased, i.e., has nearly doubled for the last five or six years. It is not a question of doubling. It is a question of increasing tenfold. Unless at least a few crores are spent on education, both elementary, secondary and university, nothing substantial can be achieved. Even if this involves taxation, it should be resorted to by the Government as I am sure that nobody will feel dissatisfied with the Government provided the right sort of education is imparted to our children and larger sums spent on the same by the Government. I know the mind of the people. Even in villages people are anxious to get their sons educated on proper lines and they will be prepared to bear the burden. They do not want to disregard education. Every community, every caste is anxious that their children should get the right sort of education. It may be otherwise in other countries. But on the other hand, I believe that this country looks on education in a different light and any steps that the Government may take will be welcomed by all sections in this Presidency."

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall confine myself to the policy of the Government with regard to the Andhra University. To begin with, we require funds for a new university where we desire to have technological studies as well as honours courses opened at the headquarters. In the budget I find nothing has been provided. The university have asked for Rs. 1,58,220 and the Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 1,22,000. They have asked further for another grant of Rs. 75,500 for employment of bureaux, students unions and other things; but no provision has been made for them. Another grant has also been asked for from the Government for a lakh of rupees for the Science Institute. No provision has been made for it in the budget. I think the Government should provide the university with sufficient funds if it is their intention to see that the university functions efficiently. No doubt we are thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the statement that he has made to the effect that he would provide funds on the same lines as the other universities.

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"We are glad of it, but at the same time I fear the amount will not be sufficient. The university at Chidambaram has the advantage of the munificent donation of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but our university has not got sufficient funds for it to properly develop in various directions.

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"Sir, I find no provision made in the Act to enable the students of the Andhra University during the transitory period to come and join the university courses in Madras. Probably this is due to an oversight. I request the hon. Minister to rectify this mistake by bringing forward an amending Bill.

"Sir, it is essential that honours and post-graduate courses should be developed as early as possible in the Andhra University and for this purpose the Government should provide the necessary funds. I wish that the Government look into the question seriously and provide sufficient funds to enable these things to be done without further delay."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Sir, it has been said that the hon. the Chief Minister has no educational policy. I deny that statement. I say that he has a policy and that his policy is one of maintaining the *status quo*. (Laughter.) (Mr. S. Setyamurti: Fine policy that.) But the thing is that that policy is unfavourable to Muhammadan education. This subject has been dealt with thoroughly by several able members and so, I do not want to take up much of the time of the House and dwell on it at length. I will, however, briefly refer to some important points connected with elementary education and offer some practical suggestions. Sir, speaking from my experience of the elementary schools on the West Coast, I can say that many of them are dummy schools—schools which exist only in name. Only on Amavasai days or so or when the inspector goes to inspect the school, the teachers gather some students and make a show. On other days no boy attends these schools. I know of schools with two or three teachers continuing like that for years with only a handful of boys. Similarly, there are schools with one or two teachers but having more than 100 boys. In such schools there are not sufficient number of teachers. Several of the schools are single-teacher schools, and these single-teacher schools have only one or two classes. I think it is quite necessary that if a school is to be worth its name it should have at least four or five classes. If elementary education among the Mappillas is to make any progress, the Government should open a large number of higher elementary schools. I say higher elementary schools because the Mappillas even without going to these schools learn to read and write in Arabic characters. So single-teacher schools are useless for them. Sir, for the uplift and education of the Mappillas, higher elementary schools will have to be opened in several centres.

"Sir, we have been talking of compulsory primary education for years. There are several difficulties in the way. First of all, we want funds and secondly we want a large number of trained teachers. But what I say is that no earnest attempt is made in that direction. I find that nothing is done to train the required number of teachers. From the administration report of the Madras Presidency, you will find that the number of training schools in the Presidency remains what it was last year, viz., 60. If a real attempt is to be made to introduce compulsory primary education, we will have to provide more training schools and more trained teachers. But nothing has been done in that direction. I would request the hon. Minister to start more training schools without any further loss of time.

"I wish to say one word more about the introduction of compulsory education. If compulsory education is introduced, Mappillas would not be

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able to take advantage of it, because they cannot be compelled according to the Act to attend a school where religious instruction has not been introduced. So, the first thing necessary in order to enable the Mappillas to benefit by the system of compulsory education is to introduce religious instruction in all the schools where Mappilla boys attend.

"Coming to secondary education, secondary education, Sir, must be made a complete unit by itself. I mean to say that secondary education imparted must be such as will enable the youth to be qualified for the different walks of life. Sir, collegiate education is to many people a luxury and therefore unless secondary education is so modelled as to give some sort of professional teaching to our young men, the problem of unemployment also cannot be solved. If this is not done, the money, the energy and the time spent on this sort of education will be wasted. Therefore the policy in regard to secondary education must be changed and a new policy introduced which would enable the students to qualify themselves for some profession or other.

"I have several times impressed upon the department and upon this House that the only solution of the problem of Mappilla education was to start a certain number of high schools for Mappillas. Of course several hon. Members including Mr. Koti Reddi said that they are against the principle of having separate schools for the different communities. Well I have no objection to that. I am also for having the same school for all communities, Christians, Hindus, Muhammadans and depressed classes, provided that provision is made for teaching Arabic and religion. It is also essential that more Muslim teachers should be employed. With this condition I support the proposal to have the same schools for boys of all communities. I quite see that it will promote national feeling.

"There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House. Sir, without raising the pay of teachers and improving their condition we cannot improve education. As it is, the teachers in higher elementary schools get only Rs. 25. This low pay and the frequent transfers of these people do not enable them to make both ends meet. With this sum of Rs. 25 it is quite impossible for a teacher to engage a house, maintain a family, etc. In the case of secondary grade teachers also, the pay is very low, being only Rs. 35 and is quite insufficient. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to raise the pay of these teachers and show them greater inducement. In the case of school assistants their starting pay is Rs. 75 and that is also not attractive. The other day the Director of Public Instruction wanted some Muhammadan graduates to be employed as teachers and I requested some Muhammadan youths to come forward. They said that the salary was quite insufficient and therefore they could not accept. On the whole, Sir, in order to attract competent men, the pay of the teachers should be raised.

"I want to refer to one more subject and that is the question of the islanders. There is a large population in the Laccadive islands and the total amount spent on their education is only Rs. 4,300. These islands are in the Arabian Sea and are considered to be important. But very little attention is paid towards the improvement of these people.

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"I sent some questions about the islanders, but I was informed that these islands came under the scheduled tracts and therefore no questions could be asked about them without the permission of His Excellency the Governor, and that his permission could not be obtained because these questions were not considered to be sufficiently important. Except during the six months in the summer during the South West Monsoon these islands are quite cut off from the main land. Two years ago when a ship was carrying provisions to these islanders, all the provisions were lost in the sea and there was a probability of famine there. Then about these also I asked some questions, but I was told that these questions too could not be allowed.

"I have often pressed for recognizing indigenous Arabic school. Some grant also must be given to aid these schools. I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Education is not kind enough to attend to me when I am representing the urgent need of the community. Several representations have been made and several petitions were sent for recognizing some of these indigenous private Arabic schools; but nothing has been done. One application is still pending with the Director of Public Instruction which was sent some years ago for recognizing a certain Arabic school in the Kasaragod taluk. There is only one Arabic school in Kurnool which is recognized and receives some aid; even that school is given only a step-motherly treatment. Nobody is there to find out the needs of the school, none to inspect or examine the school. Some money is given to this school but nobody knows how that money is being used for want of a qualified inspector. While in the case of Sanskrit schools a sum of Rs. 14,300 is sanctioned for superintendence alone, not a pie is spent for the superintendence of Arabic schools nor any pie for aiding the indigenous Arabic schools that are now existing, as is done in the case of Sanskrit schools. My hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar referred to the fact that a special Deputy Director is going to be appointed for reorganizing and co-ordinating the elementary schools in the Presidency. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to see that an experienced Indian Educational Officer who knows the vernaculars of the province is appointed for this post.

"Some of my friends asked me why, whenever I speak, I refer to Muhammadan interests. My answer to that is 'that is only as a sort of division of labour'. There are several able and enthusiastic gentlemen who can represent other important questions. For them this question may not be so important as other questions. There are only some, a few of us, I hope Mr. Hameed Khan is one of them—who take some interest in these matters. It is only crying child that gets the milk."

* The Zamindar of KALLIKOTA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to confine my remarks to only one aspect of the educational policy of the Government, namely, the grant-in-aid to local boards for secondary education. District boards and other aided institutions have realized the importance of the study of agriculture and are introducing this special course of study as an optional subject for the secondary school-leaving certificate course. Government ought to encourage this scheme which serves a very useful purpose especially in these days of unemployment and enables boys who have a special liking for the subject to learn enough agriculture to be of some use to their community and to their village after completing their education. Under the present

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system of fixed subsidies to district boards for the maintenance of secondary schools, each board gets a certain fixed amount but in this fixed grant the study of agriculture is not included. After the fixed subsidy system was introduced by Government some district boards have introduced a special course of agriculture in some of their schools and in doing so the board has to incur a large additional expenditure and unless the Government come to the aid of district boards and pay at least half of the cost of such schemes the district boards will find it difficult to make both ends meet. The Ganjam District Board has introduced the study of agriculture in one of its high schools and when it approached the Government for a special grant for this purpose it was informed that the question of introducing an alternative course in agriculture in select middle schools is under consideration and until a decision is arrived at the district board should bear from its own funds the expenditure involved in the introduction of agriculture as an optional subject for the S.S.L.C. course. This order of the Government is dated as far back as 10th January 1928 and I regret that until now no policy or decision has been arrived at. I wish to impress upon the hon. the Minister for Education to consider seriously the question of granting aid to some select schools of the district board for the special study of agriculture. I wish to know what the hon. the Minister wishes to do in the matter and when he expects to arrive at some decision."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, I rise to speak about the education of Mappillas. You know, Sir, the hon. the Minister knows and the whole world knows, that in recent years the one community that has suffered most disastrously is that of Mappillas. This is due, it is admitted on all hands, to their ignorance and I must say that after the rebellion, during the regime of the Justice Party for six long years, that party did not raise even their little finger in ameliorating the condition of the Mappillas or removing their abysmal ignorance. But I must express my gratitude on behalf of my community to the hon. the Chief Minister for the sympathy he has shown during the two years he has been in office. I must say, however, that what little he has done is not even an iota in the mighty ocean. You all will admit, and the hon. the Chief Minister will also admit, that Muhammadan education is a separate problem from the general education, and within that separate problem Mappilla education is a very acute and knotty problem. It is gratifying to see that for the last 12 years he has tried to tackle with this question. In season and out of season I have been harping upon the educational problem of Mappillas in this House. I was telling in this House that the late Ministers might have solved this problem if they cared to do so. I again repeat that if they hear me they can easily solve this problem. It has been solved in the neighbouring State of Travancore. Mappillas were never apathetic to education. There is not a single Mappilla man or woman who has not attending a school once in his or her life-time. The reason for their not taking to western education is that it does not impart religious education. So there must be provision for giving them religious education. Mappillas have got special treatments from the Government. The Government have got a special police for them, have got a separate jail for them, a separate island for their transportation and a special Act to deal with them—The Mappilla Outrages Act. If you will look into the budget you will find that a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the special police for Mappillas. Five to six lakhs for special jail for Mappillas. Although during the last

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150 years of British rule the Government have been grudgingly spending some monies for Mappilla education—a few thousands or a few lakhs of rupees—and although they have got more money for spending for Mappilla education they will not do it and they do not do it. I would only ask the hon. the Chief Minister to be more liberal in dealing with this question. The sort of compulsion that has been introduced in the storm centre of Malabar rebellion is a mere farce. It has been introduced only to hoodwink us. It is provided in the Elementary Education Act that no Muhammadan boy or girl should be compelled to go to a school if there is no provision to teach their religion. What is going on is that the Mullah in the neighbouring mosque is asked to shift his maktab to the school and from there he gives instructions from 7 to 9 a.m. and then asks the boys and girls to go home and take tiffin and then return to schools. But these boys and girls never return after tiffin. As a matter of fact the money at present spent in this direction is a mere waste of money. I would insist upon the hon. the Chief Minister to introduce religious or at least Arabic teaching simultaneously with the teaching of other subjects in schools so that the boys and girls may not leave the school after learning Arabic.

“Secondly with regard to primary education instead of compulsion we can introduce another system of education among the Mappillas. It has been introduced in Travancore when Mr. President, your predecessor, was the Diwan of that State. He had to solve the problem of Mappilla education there. How did he do it? He entertained all the available Mullahs in the country in the service of the State on condition that they would pass certain examinations the texts for which were prescribed by a Board. Within two or three years after this order all the Mullahs were trained and they became trained teachers. Now they have got two examinations in the Travancore State for training Arabic Munshis. The hon. the Chief Minister may rise up and say we cannot alter a policy which we have been following for the last so many years. This policy which we have been following for the last 100 years has produced disastrous results. You are not going to learn even by past results. Giving religious education is not interfering with their religion. It is only making a provision for learning a particular language, viz., Arabic. I think the hon. the Minister for Education will have no objection to introduce that language in Muhammadan schools.

“I would ask the hon. Minister to try this system of appointing Mullahs in certain schools in some parts of Malabar as a tentative measure and ask them to undergo examinations prescribed by the Government or by a Board constituted by the order of the Government. If there are Arabic classes also in the school, you can solve the problem of Mappilla education in Malabar. Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this; the Mappillas do not take to western education because there is no provision in high schools and colleges to teach Arabic. Through ignorance they thought that the Government is against them. Therefore they stood aloof from western education. I would request the Government to open an Arabic school in some central place to train teachers for all these Muhammadan schools and colleges in Malabar and outside Malabar.

“Then, Sir, want of trained teachers is also a problem in Mappilla education. The number of teachers available now are not sufficient to cope with

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the development and progress of Mappilla education. Then I would request the hon. the Minister once more to do something special towards educating the Mappillas as they have done something special for the Mappillas in other directions, a special jail for them, a special Outrages Act, a special police for Mappillas. If you do something special for their education also, it will be appreciated. The Mappillas in the centre of rebel area, viz., Ernad, are complaining that full fees are levied from them. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the question. There are one or two High schools in Ernad. Boys should be admitted in those schools on half the usual fees. Now, Sir, one more point. All the local vernacular papers are full of stinking news about the quarrels between the Headmaster and the Principal of Government Brennen College in Tellicherry. I would ask the hon. the Minister to enquire into the matter and put matters right."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, with your permission, before I begin I must express the feeling of a large section of this House that, though a number of amendments have been given notice of, unfortunately we have been going on only with one amendment for a long time. I think there is something wrong in the rules; there is power or no power in your hands to curtail discussion by putting time-limit. If there is that power, I request you to exercise it at least in future. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I think I have stated on previous occasions that, if it is the feeling of the House that a time-limit should be placed on speeches during the discussions on budget grants, a suitable Standing Order should be framed either fixing a time-limit or vesting a discretion in the President to fix a time limit. It is up to Members or the Leaders of parties to take the necessary steps."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I am sorry for having made those remarks. I would now appeal to hon. Members of the House to give opportunities to hon. Members who have given notice of various motions to move them. I am afraid too much importance is given to leaders. They have to move closure. They have to move amendments to standing orders. I must respectfully submit that the rights of individual members are being curtailed. I submit, Sir, that you will have to look into the matter carefully.

" So far as the subject itself is concerned, I shall refer to one or two points. I am glad that the policy of merely increasing the number of elementary schools for boys at 500 each year has not been adopted this year and I think the intention of the hon. Minister is to consolidate the work already done, to evolve a system by which instruction is made more effective and to see that the amount spent is properly utilized. If it will lead to an exhaustive examination that the money is properly spent by all the authorities in the field of elementary education, so that the education and instruction may be imparted by one authority in one place it will be a step in the right direction. However, I may refer to certain difficulties that are felt, on behalf of local boards which form one of the institutions that are running schools. So far as elementary education is concerned, the funds that are intended for the expansion of elementary education are earmarked under the Elementary Education Act. There is absolutely no fear of any diversion of that fund for any other purpose than education itself. Previous to the

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Reforms we had the system of full grants being given by the Government for schools and for the educational buildings also. After the Reforms possibly owing to financial stringency the idea of granting full subsidies to school buildings has been given up, though a large number of schools are being started freely with the help of the subsidies of the Government. Therefore the questions that have to be considered are, firstly, how far local boards are helped by the Government by the orders issued under the Elementary Education Act to achieve the object they have in view, secondly, how far they require to be helped further. So far as the first portion is concerned, I am sorry to say that the Government have not been issuing orders as quickly as they ought to do in the matter of giving some amount of elasticity with regard to the application of funds by the local boards. Sir, under the Act, local boards are entitled to levy the cess, called the Elementary education cess; that requires the previous sanction of the Government; the Government have been, of late, adding a condition that, when such taxes are levied, the proceeds of such cess should not be utilized for raising the pay of teachers in old schools and that the amount should be utilized solely for future expansion of elementary education. The result is this: I am giving a concrete instance of a taluk board. It has got a number of schools and the schoolmasters of those schools are paid only Rs. 15 although they have put in 20 or 25 years of service. The Government have been recently sanctioning the opening of new schools by the taluk board and a salary of Rs. 19 per month is sanctioned by the Government for the teachers who are appointed to these new schools. The result is that though the taluk board has got funds by the levy of additional cess, it cannot increase the pay of old teachers who have put in 20 and 25 years of service but give them only Rs 15 each per mensem, while new teachers appointed in the new schools are straightaway given Rs. 19. That is the position, and the applications to Government made by one or two taluk boards in my district to remove the condition under which they are asked not to spend the proceeds of the education cess for improving the position and the pay of the several old teachers have not met with any satisfactory result at all. Rather, the question is said to be under consideration; how long it will be under consideration or it will continue to be is a matter that my hon. Friend, the Minister would tell us. I think, Sir, the delay is becoming scandalous. (Hear, hear.) I hope that, before long, the hon. Minister will see that this condition is removed. I think, Sir, personally that this restriction is *ultra vires* of the Government and yet probably if objection is taken, they would turn round and say 'we will surcharge you.' Though we feel that the orders issued by the Government imposing restrictions like these are not right, we are not willing to trespass those rules because we are liable to surcharge. I hope, Sir, that, in these circumstances, the hon. Minister will look to it that orders are passed as early as possible so that the old schoolmasters who have put in long service may be properly dealt with and their pay and status improved.

"The next point that I want to refer is the question of secondary education. I want the hon. Minister to tell us what exactly his view is on secondary education. Does he think that expenditure on secondary education is a legitimate charge upon the local boards and whether it is not a State concern? Is the expenditure required for the spread of secondary education one to be primarily met from provincial funds or local funds?

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That is a question which I would request the hon. Minister to consider. In the year 1919 a committee was appointed by this Government, called the Financial Relations committee; it was presided over by Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib and it had a number of members of whom the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grieve, was one. There was Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao on the committee; there was Mr. Madhava Raja and my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar also on the committee. That committee, Sir, went into this question and made recommendations to the following effect:—They say, Sir, that so far as secondary education is concerned, it is really a State concern and not a concern of the local bodies. The funds that are collected by local bodies by way of road cess and other taxes ought, properly, to be utilized for the benefit of the villagers and not to pay for secondary or collegiate education. With regard to collegiate education they say straightaway that all colleges should be removed from the charge of local boards. With regard to secondary education, this is what they say: 'With the coming into force of the new Local Boards Act secondary schools in such areas will all come to be administered by the district board, which should maintain a pooled account for them. The net cost of secondary education as a whole under the district board should be ascertained, and the Government subsidy should be based on it, the district board being left to distribute it among the different schools.' Lower down, they say 'the grant should further be based upon actual net cost, instalments being paid in advance and the final adjustment made at the end of the year. We would earnestly press for the calculation of the net cost on proper principles. The practice now is to arrive at the net cost by deducting the cost of staff and contingencies from the receipt from school fees. We would define it as the difference between the ordinary expenditure on the service and the ordinary receipts'. In considering the proportions in which the net cost should be divided between Provincial and Local Revenues, they say as follows:—'we are clear that the expansion of secondary education should be predominantly a national charge.' I request the hon. Minister to note the opinion of that Committee. 'If schools are to be administered by local bodies, it is not reasonable that the whole of the net cost should be borne by Provincial funds. While improvements in efficiency which involve large expenditure on buildings, equipment and salaries, demand that the State should shoulder the greater portion of the net cost, it seems necessary that some portion of it, however small, should fall on local resources, if only for the purpose of making the local body interested in economy of expenditure. We would therefore recommend that the net cost be shared between Provincial and Local normally in the proportion of 3 to 1.' That is the recommendation that they make. They also say that our immediate ideal should be a secondary school in each municipality and one at least in each taluk in local board areas. That is the report of a committee which was presided over by a distinguished member of this Council. The present Director of Public Instruction was one of the members. They have laid down that, so far as secondary education is concerned, the charge should predominantly be a national charge. If local bodies have to contribute, it is only to see that they are economic in their expenditure. Now, I ask the hon. Minister what his views are on that point. No doubt in passing orders in 1921-22 the Government had to take into consideration the then financial position of this province having regard to the large contribution which had to be made

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to the Imperial Government. Therefore if, in those days, that recommendation was not fully accepted, it is not right that the hon. Minister should not give effect to it now. He has to revise the orders already passed and accept those recommendations. I appeal to the hon. Minister to pass orders as early as possible especially in view of the fact that the contribution to be given to the Imperial Government has been completely released. While other departments have gone on developing and improving, this department, especially, the Local Self-Government Department has been stagnating. I appeal to my hon. Friend to come forward with his proposal and press upon the hon. the Finance Member to see that the right thing is done by the local boards.

"The next point I wish to refer is the peculiar procedure that is adopted by this Government. It is stated that effort should be made to have a secondary school in each municipality and one at least in each taluk in local board areas. When a local board comes forward with proposals to open a school, the proposal is turned down with the remark that it has to be met from the board's own funds. The Government say they are considering the question and until they come to a definite conclusion they cannot do anything. A high school was taken over from a private body by the District Board, Chittoor. The Government were pleased to give one half of net cost as grant in the first year. Next year they said they could not give it. Twice I wrote to the Government and twice they have turned down the proposals. I have appealed for the third time, I hope, not with much success. But all the same I shall not stop; I shall be appealing further until my request is granted. Anyhow it is really unsatisfactory to defer deciding the whole question of grants and then say we would not give you any relief until orders are passed. We have to wait for the decision they arrive at.

"The third point I want to submit is that the Government have adopted that if a local board has money, Government grant should not be given to that board. That, I submit, is not a proper view of the matter. The report referred to clearly goes to show that the charge is predominantly national. If local bodies are made to pay it is with a view to see that the funds are properly managed. It is not because the local boards are poor that the charge is made national; the grant is said to be given because it is predominantly a Provincial charge. Therefore I submit that the time has come for revising the old orders and accepting the recommendations of the Committee in toto.

"The only other point that I have to refer to is with regard to accommodation. The budget closes with a surplus of more than two crores. No adequate provision is made for subsidising construction of school buildings. A sufficient sum should be set apart to be given as grants to local bodies to enable them to put up proper buildings; such expenditure would be a non-recurring charge to be thought of in connexion with the disposal of these surpluses. Sir, we find in the latest report of 1927-28 on Education at page 124, in regard to school accommodation for secondary schools for boys, there are 526 institutions of which only 400 have got buildings of their own, while the other 126 schools are held in rented buildings, so that not more than 60 or 70 per cent are held in buildings of their own. When we come to schools under local bodies, the total number of such schools is 185, of which only 119 have got buildings of their own and the remaining 69 are held in rented buildings, so that more than one-third of the schools have no buildings of their own. Now, I ask whether Government are satisfied with this state of

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affairs and whether they are aware that the local bodies are not in a position to find money for constructing these buildings. If the local bodies are not in a position to have their own buildings, it is the bounden duty of the Government to come forward with help. If it is a question of the extension to the Presidency College or any other college at Rajahmundry or some other place Government do not stint. Then, why, Sir, with regard to these high schools only, liberal help is not given to local bodies. In this connexion, I may refer to the recommendations of the Finance Relations Committee with particular reference to school buildings for adoption by this Government. With regard to elementary schools, we find that out of a total of 48,407 schools only 20,089 have got buildings of their own. Of these the local boards have got 13,160 schools of which only 3,600 have buildings of their own; that is, not even 25 per cent have buildings. Is the hon. Minister satisfied with this state of affairs in regard to elementary education before he ever thinks of compulsory elementary education? He should not merely see that there are more teachers and schools. He must be satisfied that there is sufficient accommodation and equipment for the schools already in existence. It is therefore necessary that some amount should be set apart to help these local boards in order to put up suitable buildings. It is not enough that local bodies should be asked to find funds for this purpose. I can say without fear of contradiction that the financial position of local bodies is such that the local bodies cannot afford funds for this purpose and *a fortiori* they are not in a position to raise loans for the purpose of the buildings. Elementary Education Fund is a separate account and there is not much left for the local boards to be spent on buildings. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to set apart a certain amount of money as non-recurring expenditure in order to help these local bodies to put up buildings. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will see his way to accept the report of the Financial Relations Committee as soon as possible and consider the suggestions made."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I am really much obliged to the hon. Member opposite for the general discussion on the Education budget, because they have surveyed the whole system of education in this province during the last two days. Of course members like Messrs. Hameed Khan, Uppi Sahib and Schamnad have naturally devoted themselves to the education of their community and the hon. the Deputy President has devoted herself to the question of women's education. The policy that has been pursued during the last two and a half years with regard to elementary schools has been to continue the policy that was adumbrated by a committee appointed by Sir A. P. Patro, that is, to have schools in all the villages with a population of 500 boys and over and I can now say that we have schools in all villages with a population of 500 boys, and that is the reason why this year no provision has been made for the opening of new schools. As Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said, it is the intention of the Government to try and consolidate them so that the money that is being used now for these elementary schools is properly used and we do not hear complaints as we often hear of single-teacher schools. In this connexion I would also refer to the point he made with regard to the elementary education tax. I entirely agree with him that it is wrong to say that the sum ought to be utilized for the opening of new schools, because, I think, that policy which has been tried for the last eight years with regard to local bodies has not proved beneficial. I think orders will issue and I hope they are being issued permitting local

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bodies to utilize the education tax not only for opening new schools but also for improving the pay of teachers and also for adding teachers to schools which require additional teachers. I know that several of the members of the Legislative Council have urged that compulsory primary education should be introduced immediately. I am sorry that the Government are not in a position to introduce compulsory education immediately, because my hon. Friend the Finance Member said that it would cost $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores according to the calculation which he has himself made, but what we can do, as I have said before, is to consolidate the schools that we have got and see that the money that we have is made available for educating more boys and girls and to get more boys and girls of school-going age in schools than has been the case before. With regard to girls' schools, it has been the policy of the Government to start girls' schools in all villages with a population of 2,000 and more and, as will be seen from the budget, provision is made now for the opening of new girls' schools this year. At the same time, Government have had under consideration the question of co-education in primary schools. I think the best policy will be to stuff all primary schools with women teachers. My hon. Friend the Deputy President, I am sure, will approve of this, because I feel that women teachers in primary schools will be better able to look after the wants of the young men teachers. . . (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Distant future'.) My hon. Friend from Coimbatore talks of distant future. What is a distant future is a relative term. It was also stated that the Elementary Education Bill has not seen the light of day. The Bill was published long ago and criticisms were offered by various members but it was thought more urgent to place the Local Boards and Municipalities Bill before the conference that met and it has not been possible for the conference to discuss this Bill. It will perhaps be possible to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the Elementary Education Bill soon. As has been pointed out more than once, it has been the policy of the Government to depend mainly on private agencies and to encourage such agencies with grants-in-aid in regard to secondary education. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar naturally complained that the much-looked-for revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code has not seen the light of day. I must plead guilty to that charge and I am really sorry that it was not possible to bring out the proposals with regard to the new Grant-in-Aid Code. Unfortunately it was such a complicated affair that it was not finished before the budget proposals for 1929-30 were taken up and so it was not found possible to introduce the new system of grant-in-aid in this budget, but I do hope that it will be taken into consideration as soon as possible. And, if the new proposals are ready and if further expenditure is found necessary, I hope it will be possible to move for a supplementary demand. In this connexion I may also tell my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that we want to treat the local bodies in the same way as we treat the aided agencies and that we should not treat one board as different from another as has been the case before, because I know the complaint was that the Government in the case of many local bodies refused to give any subsidies, because the Government felt that the finances of local bodies were in such a state as not to warrant a subsidy. I think that is a wrong system because if an aided agency is to get aid from Government and not the local bodies, naturally, it will mean that the Government are laying a heavy burden on the local bodies in cases where local bodies have schools of their own. I think that is a wrong system and in the new Grant-in-Aid Code, as I have said, we want to treat both the local

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bodies and aided schools on the same basis and we do not want the system of subsidy as has been followed before for a long time. The question why these subsidies have not been revised about which my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also referred was, because this new Grant-in-Aid Code is under consideration and naturally he is rather annoyed at the delay, but in all transitional stages these hardships have to be endured. Some of the hon. Members, and I think also Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred to the question of the report of the Secondary Education Committee. Orders have already been passed on the report of this committee and I hope it will soon be placed on the table of this House. I am sorry that I have not heard the hon. and learned Member for the University with regard to the University grant. I do not know whether he will have time when I sit down to deal with this question. I think it is but proper that I ought to refer to one motion at least that he has given notice of and that is that the University of Madras should at least be given a block grant of three lakhs of rupees a year. That matter was gone into fully by the Vice-Chancellor—I believe, the present Vice-Chancellor—the Finance Member and myself and after a great deal of debate we arrived at the conclusion that besides the statutory grant of Rs. 88,000 a block grant of Rs. 2,30,000 would be sufficient for the purpose and it has been agreed by the Vice-Chancellor himself that this should be liable to revision after a period of three years. The Madras University Amendment Bill has now provided as hon. Members are aware a further statutory grant of 2 lakhs of rupees and so the block grant will only be Rs. 30,000 but after a period of three years if it is seen that the university advancement would require more money, then will be the time to talk of revision. At the same time, I would like to point out to hon. Members opposite that if we want a rapid growth in elementary education, we have to see, as far as possible, that secondary and university education (A voice from the Congress Bench: Starved)—I am afraid my hon. Friend is wrong in saying ‘starved’ but should get as much as they want, but we should try to conserve our resources for elementary education. I am sure, hon. Members will realize the difficulty in which the Government labour with regard specially to university education, because I feel secondary and primary education should come first than university education.

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“My Friend Mr. Bhanoji Rao made an eloquent speech no doubt (Hear, hear) on behalf of the Andhra University and he pleaded that it ought to be treated in a different way than the Annamalai University. I think Government have given that university as much as they could under the present financial condition. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has been complaining that nothing has been done for rural upliftment and all the money has been given to the universities. Sir, we have given an endowment grant of 27 lakhs, a recurring grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and a building grant of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the university; and besides this I am afraid Government cannot give any more money. My Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has been crying out that the rural upliftment has been neglected and we have to conserve money for that and we must make our villages better places to live in.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—“Remove the drink shops.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Then, Sir, my Friend Mr. Bhanoji Rao talked as if the whole grant they asked for has not been granted. Let me tell him that the sum now given is almost the same amount they asked for

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with slight modifications. The House must be aware that the Bills have now been passed by the Council and when they receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy it will be possible to move for a supplementary demand to carry out the proposals made by the Finance Member in his budget speech.

"I think I must also refer to the imparting of religious instruction in schools. Because I am glad to find that my hon. Friends Mr. Uppi Sahib and Mr. Schamnad do not object to the Muslim children going to the same school with the children of other communities provided there is no difficulty with regard to language. Their only objection is that there is no religious instruction in those schools, no teaching in Arabic. I think it will be possible to make arrangements for that. Now that the Muslim members representing their communities agree to that and I see in it happy signs as they all undertake to see that their community will not resent their children going to the same school as other children, especially where the language is the same."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—"What say the electorate?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not concerned with electorates now. I think I must also deal with the question of the Lee House hostel to which my hon. Friend the Deputy President referred in her own eloquent way, that is, the Widows' Home. She was mistaken in her idea that I proposed to abolish the Widows' Home. What I wanted was that there should be no distinction made between the Brahman widows and non-Brahman widows (Hear, hear) as seems to be the case at present. For it is time that when people come forward and demand for money for purposes of education that these caste prejudices disappear. For unless that effect takes place any further sum spent on education is simply waste of money. We hope to see ourselves before long a united nation and if education does not attain that object it will be better for us if we spent the whole sum of 197.88 lakhs on rural development rather than on education which does not go to broaden the vision of people as then we shall have a community which will be prepared to advance in the right direction, instead of having graduates by hundreds whose vision has not widened in any way, who cannot rise above the level of the sentiments of the village purohits and who cannot break away from the shackles of sectarian and narrow prejudices. If that democratic sentiment is not developed I feel the provision for education in the budget will be a mere waste."

"Coming now to the question of the need for a hostel for the Lady Willingdon College I have already told the hon. the Deputy President that the hostel will be built just behind the college and I hope at least in this hostel the distinction of caste, class and community will not be maintained. I think the policy of the Government should be to see as far as possible to do away with these distinctions."

"With regard to the school at Triplicane, I agree with my Friend, the hon. the Deputy President, that it requires a new building, and that the present rented building is not fit for housing the school. The Director's attention has been drawn to it and he himself is keen in securing a new building for it. I hope the proposals will be ready soon. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, the question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,94,92,000 for Education—Transferred—by Rs. 100."

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The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " K. Koti Reddi. | 16. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 18. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 5. " S. Satyamurti. | 19. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 20. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 21. " Narayana Rao, Mothay. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. Mr. K. V. K. Swami. | 24. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raja. | 25. Diwan Bahadur B. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 26. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 13. Mr. K. R. Karant. | |
| 14. " P. Anjaneyulu. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macleod. | 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopaner. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 32. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 33. " S. Venkiah. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 35. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 36. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 9. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 38. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 40. Khan Bahadur Khalif ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 43. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 44. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 45. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 46. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 18. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 47. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 20. " R. Foulkes. | 49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 21. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 50. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 51. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 23. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 52. Muhammad Khadir Mobidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 53. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 54. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 26. " K. Krishnan. | 55. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 27. " N. Siva Raj. | 56. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | |

Ayes 26. Noes 57.

The motion was lost.

When the poll was taken, but before the result was announced Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju rose to a point of order.

MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether an hon. Member who seconds a motion can vote against it?"

"The hon. the PRESIDENT:—It only means he has changed his mind after hearing the hon. the Minister (Laughter)."

A voice: 'Wonderful explanation!'

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. (After a pause) The question is that 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding 197.88 lakhs under Demand XX—Education—Transferred'."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

DEMAND XXI—MEDICAL.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President. Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,30,000 under Demand XXI—Medical'."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical be reduced by Rs. 100' firstly to urge the necessity of adopting the policy of employing women medical officers in all the lying-in hospitals throughout the Presidency, secondly to discuss the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarter staff, and thirdly to discuss the provision of facilities for training a large number of midwives and nurses.

" Sir, it is a well-known fact in this country that women patients desire to be attended by women medical practitioners both during child-bearing period and after. As such I feel that the practice of our Maternity Hospital under which men only are made available to the female patients, requires to be changed and women practitioners should be employed. For example, Sir, in Madras our Government Maternity Hospital for Women and Children has the reputation of being the best equipped hospital in India, and our Madras hospital is the second best hospital in the world. In this Maternity Hospital many major operations are being carried on, and all that practical knowledge and experience is now enjoyed by our men medical people. Of course, I do not certainly grudge it, but what I feel is that as our women require the services of women doctors, and if the practice goes to our women, it would be to the benefit of our community. And now, Sir, the residential staff and the permanent staff are composed entirely of men officers, and I was told there is only one lady apothecary in charge of the out-patients, and she has got a few beds under her charge. I think there should be at least 50 per cent of these places should be given to the women medical practitioners. One of the arguments urged against the employment of women for the residential staff in the Maternity Hospital was that it was a teaching institution and a large number of men students undergo instruction in that hospital. But what I would point out is that the patients themselves who are the material on whom the demonstrations are held are women. Again, a number of students also are composed of women. And as such, do not the hon. Members of this Council think that women teachers would be better than men teachers? At least they will not be inferior to men teachers. Again, most of the labour cases are conducted by the nurses and matrons of the hospital, and it is the nurses and matrons that give the guidance and take the students through the ordinary or normal labour cases. It is only in abnormal labour cases that the medical officers' assistance is being called for. And as such I would strongly urge upon the attention of the hon. the Minister for Public Health that he should take the earliest

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opportunity to see that a good number of lady assistant surgeons are appointed on the staff of the hospital so that the knowledge and experience and practice gained in such valuable and best institution may be made available to the women and children of our Presidency.

"Sir, the next object of this motion is to urge the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarters staff. I feel, Sir, that medical relief to the women in the Presidency is very inadequate, and especially in the districts there are very few maternity hospitals to administer relief to our women and children. So, it is absolutely necessary that a whole-time woman administrative medical officer should be employed at least in the headquarters staff. She must be entrusted with the duty of initiating schemes, opening hospitals and making enquiries as to where there are hospitals and where there are no hospitals, appointing the necessary staff and arranging post-graduate courses for the women medical graduates and also to institute research into maternal and other infantile diseases. Because to my knowledge, in the Educational Department we have a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction who is now charged with all these responsibilities in regard to general education, and so the women's branch of education is carried on very efficiently. If we find as much literacy among women as we have now it is due largely to that officer. I say this because I have seen the recommendations made for the improvement of female education by this women's branch of the Educational Department. I therefore feel that the Medical Department is as important, if not more important, than the Educational Department, for we ought to relieve human suffering and we have to give relief to women during the time of labour which is the most painful period, the most dangerous time in their lives if they are to produce healthy children and if we are to reduce the number of deaths among our infants. Having all these objects in view, if we are to make an attempt to achieve them, I feel that one woman medical administrative officer on the headquarters staff is not too much, an officer who would be able to devote her whole time and thought to this question and who would be touring throughout the Presidency to find out the needs of the districts and propose schemes for the development of medical relief of the women and children of the Presidency.

"But regarding house-surgeons and physicians in the maternity hospitals, preferably our women medical graduates who are to be sent to the mufassal should be given a training, because the skill in midwifery and efficient midwifery depends upon practice and to send raw graduates, especially L.M.P. graduates to the district is not at all desirable, because these L.M.P. graduates undergo a course of only four years and they have not got the efficiency and the knowledge of the M.B.B.S. graduates. To allow them to experiment on all the illiterate women in the villages is not at all right nor charitable. Because I have seen cases coming from the mufassal after undergoing injuries for treatment at the city hospital. If these things are to be prevented we have to give a post-graduate training for these women even before they are sent to the mufassal in the women and children's hospitals of which we have quite a number in the city, in the Government Maternity Hospital, the Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital. I fear that men graduates are given preference to our women graduates. It is more the services of our women medical graduates that are being required by our women patients than the services of medical men graduates especially in the practice of midwifery.

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“Again, Sir, the rural medical relief can well be helped by women, because we are having every year a larger number of women medical graduates. . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Order, order. Rural medical relief is not one of the objects mentioned in this motion. The hon. Member will have to wait for a suitable opportunity to dilate on that matter.”

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“I thought, Sir, as I am on the policy of employing women officers, I could refer to rural medical relief in connexion with women also. Anyhow, I shall wait for the opportunity. Then again, we have got a special venereologist for the hospital. I do not know whether there is any proposal for giving training to women graduates in this line. It is the women that suffer in silence. The women in Western countries insist on being treated by medical women and free, voluntary, confidential treatment is provided in the hospitals, and it should be so in our country especially where women rather suffer in silence than allow themselves to be treated by men officers. . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the motion. The points that the hon. Member wanted to discuss are the employment of women medical officers in the lying-in hospitals, a woman administrative medical officer in the headquarter staff, and the training of widwives and nurses. To proceed beyond that will not be relevant.”

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Then, Sir, I come to the training of our midwives. That is an important and huge problem because I have read in the report of the Director of Public Health, that only 3 per cent of the women in the rural areas are attended to by trained midwives. There is great urgency and great need for training a larger number of midwives than is being done at present, especially in view of the fact that 30 per cent of the women died in the year 1927, of whom 50 per cent died from puerperal sepsis alone. In Western countries cent per cent of mothers were attended to by trained midwives and they were able to seek medical help during the time of their labour from women medical practitioners. When medical help could be obtained from women doctors and the women in the West are being benefited by it, I think it is high time that more money should be spent in this matter of the training of midwives and making them available for treatment in the mufassal for women during the time of child-birth. The system of training midwives was adopted some years back and under that system you had got highly qualified midwives. There is the other system which is in vogue and is now adopted with success in Simla and Hyderabad, and it may be introduced here also in this Presidency, because our people in the mufassal rely on these barber midwives. These barber midwives no doubt have got experience ; and if they are given training similar to that which is being given in Simla and Hyderabad by Colonel Webb and Miss Pigott, respectively, it will be of much benefit to the people of our Presidency. I hope our women at the time of child-birth would make use of these trained dhais and thus be saved from unnecessary suffering and very many of the preventible diseases. Not only 30,000 mothers died of child-birth, but many others would have become incapacitated or invalided owing to the mismanagement during labour and, what is much more serious, that these mothers have been lost to the children and to the

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families, who could have been saved if they went in time and sought and obtained medical help. It is the duty of the State and the community to protect the mothers from all these preventible diseases and ensure a healthy pregnancy and a safe labour. With these words I move my cut."

2-45
p.m.

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I rise to second the out motion moved by the hon. the Deputy President. I should like to say a few words in this connexion. For centuries now our women have been taking part in midwifery and other medical affairs, and now that to their advancement in general education mostly on Western lines, I think it is only fair that they should be given a chance to get themselves entertained in all these posts. Also facilities should be afforded for depressed classes women to get a fair proportion in the recruitment of midwives and nurses."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this motion has been moved on three grounds. The first is that women medical practitioners should be employed in all the lying-in hospitals. May I for the information of the hon. the Deputy President state that in all the lying-in hospitals in the province under the Government management there are women medical practitioners. One thing which the hon. the Deputy President referred to was that in the Maternity Hospital in Egmore there is only one woman officer and there is need for employing more. If there is need for employing one or two more officers it is a matter which will be looked into and examined."

"The next thing is the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarter staff. As regards this question, I may state that in this province there are about fifty women's and children's hospitals and dispensaries which are controlled by women and to think of employing a separate medical officer to administer these fifty hospitals would not be justifiable. The Surgeon-General looks after these fifty hospitals, and what extra advantage there will be in appointing another woman medical officer to look after these fifty institutions alone I am not able to understand. [Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi : 'We want more lying-in hospitals.'] The hon. the Deputy President interrupts me saying that we want more lying-in hospitals. If more lying-in hospitals are started and if we find there is sufficient work for an additional administrative officer, that matter will be taken up then. However, I may say this question was taken up for consideration in 1918 at the instance of the Government of India and the Lady Dufferin Fund, and the Government finally decided not to have one."

"As regards the training of midwives, I may inform the Members of this House that there are nine or ten places in the province where midwives and nurses are being trained. For instance, in Madras there are three places, and in Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Guntur and other places, there is provision made for training nurses and midwives and there is provision for training midwives in other places where there are women medical officers. So, there are a large number of hospitals available for training midwives and nurses. The difficulty is that sufficient number of pupils are not coming forward and not lack of facilities for training them. (Dr. Mallayya : 'How many are trained?') A good number are undergoing training. I am not able to say how many. But the general feeling among the medical profession is

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that a good number of pupils are not coming forward for being trained. (Dr. Mallayya: 'Why?') I think with this information, the hon. the Deputy President will withdraw her motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I am not at all satisfied with the explanation given by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Sir, to say that one woman medical officer for administrative purposes is not necessary when there are only fifteen maternity hospitals in the province is, to say the least of it, unjustifiable. What difference does it make whether a man administrative officer or a woman administrative officer is appointed? Why not replace the man administrative officer by a woman administrative officer? In the case of a man, there may be objections to women hospitals being administered by him. But if you put a woman medical graduate as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General I do not think there will be any objection to it from the males. In this connexion I want to know what are the arrangements made by the Government for training the dhais. It has been done in Delhi, the Punjab and other places. Madras is not up to the mark. That there is urgent need for such training was recognized as far back as 1921 by that great man, Major Giffard. He said he would take steps. But the complaint was that sufficient number of individuals were not coming in for training. Well, that is because Government have thought of paying Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 which is hardly inviting. I do not think people will come in for such small stipends. If on the other hand you give them liberal grants and also promise substantial appointments after their training, there will be no limit to the number coming in. I hope the Minister will be pleased to give his favourable consideration to all these points."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs 100'
to express disapproval of the medical policy of the Government and to urge the adoption of cheaper indigenous system on a general scale.

"Sir, in speaking on this motion, I am conscious that I do not belong to the class of experts who presume to speak for the millions of this country on what is best for them, but I do belong to the millions and I therefore feel that the money of the ratepayer should be well spent and should be spent in such a manner as to give him the greatest benefit at the least cost. When the Usman Committee was appointed years ago, it was generally believed, Sir, that a vigorous rethinking would be the result of that Committee on the side of the Government and we would have a policy for the country wherein the indigenous systems would have a more prominent place and we would be saved the extravagant expenditure that has to be indulged in if a foreign system of medicine is administered in the interests of the people of this country. Unfortunately, for the country, the efforts of the late Raja Sahib of Panagal in this direction were limited by his acceptance of office. When, in spite of the breach of election pledges and in spite of the change from one side to the other, of my hon. Friend that now adorns the Treasury Bench as Minister for Medicine, though of course we as Congressmen have never believed that a Minister under the present system of Government can do anything and never expected that he could do anything, it must have been his ambition to do something in the direction of this vigorous thinking for

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the people of this country, so far as medical administration was concerned. But I am sorry to observe that to-day his performance amounts absolutely to nothing. Taking the latest report to hand on the administration of the Medical department, you find, Sir, that for a population of 438 lakhs in this province, you have no more than 19 beds for a lakh of population in the hospitals now run in this Presidency. And then, if you take the death rate, you will find, Sir, that the deaths per one lakh of population amount to 2,350. You will find that the beds that are found in the hospitals for the sick do not count at all as compared with the deaths. Is this sufficient provision for the medical administration of the Presidency. Then, taking the expenditure side on the medical administration, you will find that per head of the population the expenditure on medical administration alone, excluding public health, is 2 annas 2 pies roughly. If you include public health, the total comes to 3 annas 9 pies per head. If you take only the patients that get into the hospitals, including out-patients, you will find that the cost per head is roughly 9 annas. The Usman Committee, I believe, Sir, estimated that the indigenous systems could be run on a very much cheaper scale. From my own experience of the Ayurvedic system which is run by my friends in many places I am able to say that for a patient 3 annas including supervision, manufacture of medicine and all that, would be amply sufficient and more than sufficient. Under these circumstances, it should have been expected that a progressive Minister would have carefully thought out the whole question and given a push to the administration of medicine on right lines. It was at one time believed, Sir, that we would have further progress in the help rendered to the indigenous systems; it was believed, Sir, that we would have grants-in-aid for well-established dispensaries and hospitals of the indigenous type. But we were disappointed when, on the floor of the House, the answer came from the hon. the Minister for Medicine, that no provision was being made for the coming year under that head at all. And when questioned further, he also wanted to defend himself by saying that no application was received. Until the policy of the Government is made known, until the Government moved definitely forward, it is impossible for anybody to make an application expecting help from a Government that has been so long sticking to the Western side of medical relief. In the second place, there has been a woeful want of thinking as to how the indigenous system could be utilized and to make the administration cheap. No doubt, there is an Indian School of Medicine to which our friends generally point. They say there is a school that we have established, we are manufacturing men out of it and when these men are readily found, it will be time to think of the indigenous system of medicine. This Presidency contains, as I said, more than four crores of people and the medical relief rendered by all the agencies at present is insufficient.

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“If we have to remain content with the move that has been made in the form of the Indian School of Medicine, I am afraid, Sir, it will take centuries before we have made any real progress. We may have a few tens of men coming out of this institution every year, and to depend upon these few tens of people to provide for the need of the whole population of the Presidency is to depend upon mere straw that floats on the ocean. I therefore feel that it would be necessary to think vigorously and to act in the right direction. It was open to the hon. the Minister to make provision for

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a committee of doctors—Ayurvedic as well as Allopathic—a Standing Committee if he chose of doctors—to go and find out what methods were being adopted in the institutions that were teaching indigenous systems of medicine in the Presidency. If the committee were satisfied that any institution was giving proper training for learning the system, it would be open to him to give a grant for that institution. But he is not prepared to do so. His present attitude does not disclose his intention to move in this direction at all. Therefore, I feel that in the matter of medical administration there has been woeful neglect. I could understand their indifference if they had not set up the principle of adopting the indigenous system of medicine; but when once they adopted that, the principle could be taken up and the indigenous system could be used for medical relief, it was their duty to go forward and achieve results as quickly as possible to replace a system which is very costly and which, according to some people, is not sufficiently accommodating for the needs of the country.

“As for the other lapses in medical administration, Sir, we have found time after time that complaints have been made on the floor of the House that the administration is manned mostly by Europeans. . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I think there are motions regarding the medical establishment coming up later. So the hon. Member will not be in order in referring to the medical establishment now.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“As there are other motions coming up later regarding medical establishment, I will not speak about that now. I feel that in so far as the particular question of making the administration best fitted for the country's use, attempts have not been made at all by the present Minister nor is it to his credit that he sits there without thinking of this matter. I know that the elements against him would be very powerful, I know that his European Colleagues, more especially the Finance Member, would have his own thumb over the affair, and the money that is required would not be so easy for the Minister to get. But the Minister having accepted the responsibility for governing the affairs of this province, having accepted in spite of his election pledges, having accepted in spite of the advice that the representatives of the people were giving him from time to time that it is not safe to be on those benches, and taken his opposition there, it was up to him to carefully think out the question and in the financial circumstances in which we stand to-day when there is plenty of money available, that is, nearly two crores still to his hand, he should have demanded that money out of the Government purse and he should have utilized that money for a forward policy in this behalf. Certainly if he had done so, I would have been grateful to him. Now that he stands absolutely helpless he cannot command the approval or the confidence of the people, not to speak of this Council. There is a larger body to which my hon. Friend the Minister is responsible as he is an elected member. It was up to him to have proved his capacity to carry on things which he in his own mind must have thought he would be able to do when he really changed his place in fancied popular interests.”

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the motion proposed by my Friend, the Member for Kurnool, I do not want to say anything about the general policy so far as the Allopathic system of medicine is concerned. I would confine myself to one or two aspects of the

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indigenous system of medicine and the treatment that it has received at the hands of the Minister ever since the indigenous system has been made a department of the Medical Administration in this Presidency. Sir, the history of the appointment of the Committee and the recommendations that the Committee made are now chapters of old story; but the way in which those recommendations have been given effect to is really the question that is before us. The School of Indian Medicine established in the city of Madras, I should beg to point out, is quite under-staffed especially the Unani section of it which does not possess well-qualified and competent hands to look after that section. No doubt Sir, a gentleman who had training at Lucknow, has been brought down but the salary that is given to him is so inadequate that he has not put his heart and soul in to the matter. The assistants, Sir, are still worse. The whole teaching in that section is inefficient. Unless the Government is going to treat indigenous system of medicine with greater affection and pay greater attention to it there is no hope of the indigenous system of medicine taking up the place of the Allopathic system which, it was the idea of the people of this Presidency and also of the then Ministry, should become a fact.

“There has been no attempt, Sir, to make the indigenous system of medicine popular among the people in spite of the fact that it is cheaper and more efficacious. No encouragement has been given to municipalities to establish more Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and hospitals and it was only very recently, Sir, that the Government removed the ban on the funds allotted for rural dispensaries being spent on the employment of graduates or diploma-holders who get out of the Indian School of Medicine.

“Besides, Sir, in the internal administration of the School of Indian Medicine, there are a good many things that are not quite satisfactory, especially the Unani section. The Unani section though it is in charge of a Professor who has had training, as I said, at Lucknow, he has been very conservative and indolent and the register, which is kept there for the entry of all prescriptions that are being issued from day to day in the hospital, is not properly maintained and the prescriptions entered in the register correctly. As a rule, Sir, people who come from Lucknow (especially those people who undergo training in the Unani College at Lucknow) happen to be conservative and they carry on their spirit to every department of life. They are careful to see that their prescriptions should not become public property and with that view they mutilate the prescriptions and enter them wrongly in the register of prescriptions.

“Then, Sir, with regard to the out-patient department also owing to incompetent hands being employed in all sections in the institute, diagnosis is not properly done and the registers kept are not also quite correct and up to date. When ten or twelve patients attend you will find 20 or 50 or even 60 names entered and when only ten or fifteen prescriptions are written, you will find about forty or fifty prescriptions entered in the list of books. Also the indents for medicines happen to be often bloated and the medicines are not all got and used for the patients. I state these facts because my Friend the hon. Minister has not opportunities to know it for he has not been able to devote any time to that institution.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I do not think that the hon. Member is in order in bringing the irregularities of the Unani doctor to the notice of the

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Government on this motion. His intention when he handed the cut motion was to 'express disapproval of the medical policy of the Government and to urge the adoption of cheaper indigenous systems on a general scale.' So it is not wide enough to cover the irregularities of the Unani doctor."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** :—"I was saying, Sir, that in adopting the indigenous system of medicine, it must be developed and organized properly and that there must be proper superintendence, supervision and more funds allotted. I was referring to the institution as such and not merely the doctor."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I believe it is far-fetched."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** :—"I will now go to the question of how the graduates that are coming out of the School of Indian Medicine are going to be treated. Having undergone a course of training for four years and having learnt something about both surgery and midwifery . . ."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"I think the hon. Member has got very good subjects to speak about but he ought not to try to bring them within the scope of the motion."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** :—"The graduates that are to be employed in the department are not allowed to practise surgery and midwifery because of the jealousy with which the Medical department treats them. They undergo a course of training in medicine, surgery and midwifery for a period of four years, but the diplomas given to them state that they are entitled to practise only in medicine and not in surgery or midwifery. I therefore say, Sir, that the institution that has now been established should be given more funds and should be properly staffed and given due recognition on equal terms with Allopathy. The school should be developed in order that it might in due course replace several of the schools and colleges and hospitals that are run on the allopathic lines. If the Minister is really sincere in carrying out the policy that was laid down by his predecessors, he ought to fight with the Finance Member to allot more funds for this indigenous system of medicine, to give facilities [for more schools being established in all parts of the country and also hospitals attached thereto and make the one institution that is being run in the City of Madras more perfect and more developed. I know, Sir, that the Minister will say that it has just been started and that only a period of four years has elapsed and that it must take some time more to become well equipped. But I state that it has been starved both in staff and in funds even at the early stages and also other necessary facilities are meagre and inadequate. I therefore ask him, Sir, to make an inquiry into the matter and see that the indigenous system is promoted from day to day and not treated in this step-motherly fashion as it is being done now. I therefore second the motion."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs 100'."

* **MR. A. KALESWARA RAO** :—"Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support this motion, I wish to point out that out of 96 lakhs of rupees that are spent on medicine only Rs. 1,16,000 are spent on Indian medicine both on the School of Indian Medicine as well as the hospitals attached to it. This

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only shows the step-motherly affection that is being shown by the Government to this important subject. One Surgeon-General is reported to have said that the recognition of Indian medicine is to turn the clock of civilization back to 150 years.

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"I also agree with him. During these 150 years we have had nothing but slavery under an alien Government and hence our science, our culture, our education and our civilization have suffered very much in competition with foreign systems. Therefore it is really high time that we turned back the clock of the so-called false progress that we have made during these 150 years.

"Sir, the system of Indian medicine has been recognized by the Government of this Presidency no doubt under difficult circumstances and with the greatest difficulty. Credit must be given to the efforts of the late Raja of Panagal for that step. (Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar : Hear, hear.) But the progress has been slow. Only the principle has been recognized and no appreciable progress has been made. If we go on at this rate it will probably take a century before we make real progress. This state of affairs illustrates two things. One is that the position of a Minister under diarchy is that of helplessness. Even though the Minister wants to improve the indigenous systems of medicine he cannot do so in the teeth of the opposition or obstruction of the Surgeon-General, of the Secretary of the Department and of the Finance Member. He has to get over all these difficulties. They are not expected to be sympathetic towards the free development of the indigenous systems of medicine and its competition with foreign systems of medicine. If the Minister is helpless as we believe him to be, and is unable to overcome these obstacles, let him resign ; if, on the other hand, he feels that he can overcome these difficulties—he is the best judge of it—then he is guilty of culpable negligence as he has proposed to spend only one lakh on this thing out of nearly one crore proposed to be spent on the Medical department.

"Sir, another thing which this state of affairs illustrates is that the British Government even under the system of diarchy which has made elected Ministers responsible for these transferred subjects do not even in these matters care for the real welfare of the people. This is a clear instance. Ninety per cent of the people are admittedly getting relief under the indigenous system of medicine. It is only about 5 per cent of the people who get relief under the allopathic system. In cheapness indigenous medicines have no match and in efficacy also it has been agreed by one and all that the juice prepared from herbs in India are much more efficacious than those prepared, preserved and sent from places thousands of miles away. All these facts have been admitted in the report of the famous Usman Committee that sat on this matter in 1924. So, the lack of encouragement shown to the Indian system of medicine must be due to the fact that either the Minister is not doing his duty properly or he is helpless. Whatever be the reason, the fact is that only one lakh is proposed to be spent on this. This sum is only a hundredth part of what is proposed to be spent in the Department of Medicine as a whole. This shows that in the struggle of this system of medicine in competition with foreign systems of medicine the Government is taking a step-motherly attitude. We want a first-class Indian Medical College. Why not Government establish it at once? Why not have a big general hospital

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manned by doctors of Indian medicine? What is the Government now doing? They now propose to spend 5,000 or 6,000 rupees for hostel accommodation. That is all. No improvement is proposed. Things are going on in the ordinary routine fashion. Now we will examine what the Government did when L.M.P., M.B.B.S. and L.M.S. courses in allopathy were introduced. They gave special encouragement to people taking those degrees, guaranteed appointments to them and appointed them in Government institutions wherever possible. Now what is this Government doing to encourage Indian Medical graduates. It is after a great deal of agitation, prolonged debates and endless interpellations that the ban on L.M.S. men being appointed to rural dispensaries was at last removed. Only the ban has been removed. Nothing more has been done. Therefore, without going into further details, I say that the Government is neglecting its duty in this most important national branch."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“சீதோஷ்ண நிலைமைகள் நாட்டிற்கொரு விதமாயிருக்கின்றது. இங்கிலாந்தின் சீதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம், இந்தியாவின் சீதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம். இந்தியாவிலும் வட நாட்டின் சீதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம், தென்னாட்டின் சீதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம். இதற்குள்ளும் பல வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. அதனோடு கால நிலைமைகளிலும் வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. ஆகார நிலைமைகளிலும் வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. மேல் நாட்டு உணவுகள் ஒரு விதம், வட நாட்டு உணவுகள் ஒரு விதம். அவை ரொட்டி முதலான மாவுப் பொருள்கள். நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் முக்கியமாக அரிசி சாதம், கேழ்வரகு முதலியன உணவுப்பொருள்கள். ஆகவே பல்வகையாலும் வேறுபாடுகளுள்ளன. இங்கிலாந்து மனிதர்களுக்கு அந்நாட்டு சீதோஷ்ணத்தோடு வளரும் மருந்துகளே பொருந்தும். வட நாட்டினருக்கு உணவுக்கும் சீதோஷ்ணத்திற்கும் ஒப்ப ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளே பொருந்தும். சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு முக்கியமாகத் தமிழ் வைத்திய மென்னுஞ் சித்த வைத்தியமே பொருந்தும். சித்த வைத்தியமானது இங்கிலீஷ் மருந்துகளாலும் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளாலும் தீர்க்கமுடியாத அல்லது அதிகப் பணச் செலவின்மேல் செய்யப்படும் மருந்துகளால் ஆகக்கூடிய குணத்தைச் சித்த வைத்தியர்கள் வெகு எளிதாகக் குணப்படுத்துவார்கள். உதாரணமாக, எனக்கு சுமார் பதினைந்தாண்டுகெட்டு முன்னர் ஓர் வித நீர்ரோக யிருந்தது. அதனை சென்னை ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பிற்றலில் கெமிகல் எக்சாமினராயிருந்த திரு. டாக்டர் நஞ்சண்டராவ் அவர்களாலும் அமெரிக்காவிற்குச் சென்று படித்து L.R.C.P. பட்டம் பெற்ற பெரிய வைத்தியர் ஒருவராலும் மருந்துகொடுத்து பத்தியம் வைத்தும் தீர்க்கமுடியாத நோயை சித்த வைத்தியர் காலனா முருங்கைக்கீரை, எள்ளுப் பிண்ணாக்காலும் தீர்த்தார். ஆகவே, விலையுயர்ந்த ஆங்கில மருந்து ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளைவிட சித்த வைத்தியமே சொற்ப செலவில் குணப்படுத்துவதாயிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் வைத்திருக்கும் சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரிக்குப் பாடப்புத்தகமில்லை. நோயின் குணங்களையும் காரணங்களையும் ஆபரேஷன் முதலானவைகளையும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கிறார்களே ஒழிய சித்த வைத்திய மருந்துசெய்யும் முறைகளைக் கற்றுக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. பேர் சித்த வைத்தியம், கொடுப்பது ஆயுர்வேத மருந்து. பழைய காலத்திலும் தற்போதும் நாட்டிலுள்ள தமிழ் வைத்தியர்கள்

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

[21st March 1929]

நோய் நாடி, நோய் முதனாடி, அது தணிக்கும் வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செய்வார்கள். நோயின் குணங்களை அறிவதுபோல் மருந்துகளின் குணங்களையும் அவற்றைச் செய்யு முறைகளையும் அறிந்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால், ஆங்கில முறையில் பெரும்பாலோர் நோயின் குணங்களையும் மருந்தின் தன்மைகளையும் அறிந்துகொண்டு மருந்து செய்யாமல் மேனாட்டு மருந்துகளுக்கு எஜண்டாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரால் எற்படுத்திய சித்த வைத்திய கலாசாலையில் பயின்றவர் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து சிலரால் செய்யப்படும் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்திற்கு எஜண்டாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சித்த வைத்திய கலாசாலையில் மருந்து செய்யும் முறைகள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரம்.

“நாட்டில் அருமையான சித்த வைத்தியர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைச் சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் பயின்று நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரம் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எவ்வாறு கூடும்? தற்போது சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரியிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் எந்தக் கல்லூரியில் படித்து பத்திரம் பெற்றார்கள். அவர்கள் சித்த வைத்திய மகா நாடுகளில் பல தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற பண்டிதர்களால் சோதிக்கப்பட்டு நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்றவர்களென்றால் தற்போது சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் படிக்க முடியாம லிருப்பவர்களை மகா நாட்டில் சோதித்துப் பத்திரம் பெறும்படி செய்தலே நலம். அவ்வாறு பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களை கல்லூரியில் பயின்று பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களாகவே கருதவேண்டும். முடிவாக சித்த வைத்தியத்தைச் சரியான முறையில் கற்பிப்பதோடு கிராமந்தரங்களில் இலவசமாக மருந்து கொடுக்கும் வசதிகளைற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Mr. President, I only wish to make a few remarks on one point, viz., about the admitted inadequacy of medical relief in the villages. I am not going to refer to any other point.

“The Government have a scheme for bringing under its control the taluk headquarter hospitals. As far as I know, they have taken over a few of these taluk headquarter hospitals. They are taking these over at the rate of one for every revenue division. Even when they have completely taken over all the headquarter hospitals it is certainly not going to result in any great extension of medical relief. It certainly will have the effect of making these institutions more efficient. But that is very different from solving the problem of bringing medical relief as near as possible to the villages. As I said, the inadequacy of medical relief is not a matter of controversy at all. Everybody admits it. Therefore I feel surprised—although it is not a matter for surprise—that the Government have no programme and there is no budget provision for bringing medical relief nearer to villages. Obviously the answer will be that on account of the present financial circumstances the Government could not find any more money than what it has actually budgeted for.

“I want, Sir, if I will be in order, to refer in this connexion to the way in which budget estimates are at present made. I must characterize the present system of budgeting as a haphazard system. What happens is this: There appears to be no central co-ordinating agency which acts as brains and

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deals with the entire demands of the departments of Government and puts them in their order of urgency and budgets only for those which are most urgent. I consider that this question of bringing medical relief nearer to the village is a very urgent one and if Government had, as I said, a central co-ordinating agency, it will call for the demands of all departments and put them in the order of urgency. If that had been done, I feel sure the Government would not have omitted to make provision for bringing medical relief nearer to the villages. To give the House a sort of approximate estimate of what could have been done, I might say that for a recurring expenditure of 12 lakhs the Government could provide for 600 new dispensaries. Considering the financial provisions made for various items, I may say that some of them are obviously unnecessary and some could wait for many more years. It seems to me that the failure to provide for bringing medical relief nearer the villages cannot be a matter of satisfaction to the House or to the country in general.

"I recognize, Sir, that possibly my suggestion to the hon. the Minister in charge of Public Health, especially in this discussion in connexion with the budget, is not a satisfactory form of bringing the matter to the notice of the Government. But I wish to emphasize that Government should create a central co-ordinating agency which will consider the various schemes of budget expenditure in their order of urgency and in the absence of such a co-ordinating agency I wish to point out that we are not at all satisfied with the policy of the Government in failing to make a budget provision of 12 lakhs of rupees for 600 new dispensaries. I do hope that they will not fail to take up this question at least next year and make a suitable provision at the earliest possible date for bringing medical relief nearer to the villages."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In this out for advocating the extension of indigenous system of medicine and in discussing the policy of Government in this matter, references were made to various extraneous matters. Coming to the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, he said that the Finance Department of the Government or the controlling agency or the Central Provincial Finance Department, as he called it, does not deal adequately with all the matters which a Government ought to deal. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar may be a financial expert and I do not lay claim to any such knowledge. But I propose in the course of my argument to refer to the indigenous system of medicine alone and nothing else."

"Mr. President, Mr. Kaleswara Rao told us that Government have removed the ban of rural dispensaries being allopathic dispensaries and under the scheme of provincialization of hospitals and dispensaries all the local boards and district boards have been allowed to utilize the surpluses realized by the scheme of provincialization on the starting of rural ayurvedic or unani dispensaries, if they choose. He has also told us that the removal of ban alone will not do but you must go further and do something. May I ask even now what steps he has taken to take advantage of this scheme? (Voices :— 'He is taking, he is taking.')

"Sir, I am glad to hear that he is taking and I shall be glad to hear that other chairmen and presidents also will follow him. (Voices :— 'Will you provide funds?')

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"Sir, I am not going to answer interruptions of persons who seem to be proceeding without a knowledge of facts.

"What I wish to say is we have allowed rural dispensaries being started with indigenous systems of medicine and it is up to the local boards and the taluk boards who are entrusted with the work of running these institutions to start them with allopathic medicines or indigenous medicines. If gentlemen in charge of these taluk boards and district boards are as sympathetic as my hon. Friends, Messrs. Kaleswara Rao and Harisarvottama Rao, I say Government will be able to carry on their schemes. One of my hon. Friends said that only one lakh of rupees has been provided for the Indian School of Medicine and nothing else has been done; we have provided a very large sum of money for 465 rural dispensaries being opened by taluk boards—why can't they have all for indigenous systems of medicine? The discretion is left entirely to the presidents of taluk boards to divert the money from allopathic to indigenous systems, and if they do not do it, the Government cannot be blamed.

"Mr. Basheer Ahmed entered on a criticism of the gentlemen in charge of the Unani system in the School of Indian Medicine, not only of his being careless to the patients, but also that he was conservative and that he was not paid sufficiently and that therefore he did not pay sufficient heed to the needs of the patients. I am yet to know of a doctor who undertakes the treatment of a patient having two different systems of treatment, one for those who pay him and the other for those who do not pay him. It is well known that medicine is one of the learned professions and that medical men if they undertake to treat patients, they treat with all the care and skill they are capable of irrespective of the fact whether a particular patient pays them much or little. In a hospital which is maintained by Government and where a trained man has been brought down from Lucknow to attend to the needs of the patients, to say that because his pay is not adequate he does not pay sufficient attention to the needs of the patients is a charge which I must repudiate with all the emphasis I can command in the interests of the medical profession of this province. Mr. President, then he said if ten patients attend the hospital, entries are made as though twenty or thirty attended. He also stated that the prescriptions were not properly entered. He also stated that due attention is not paid to the patients that go there. It is impossible for me to answer such vague allegations and may I ask the hon. Member how he had access to the hospital records and on what information he says that incorrect entries were being made?"

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I would accept the challenge of the hon. Minister if he throws out the challenge and then prove it by facts and figures."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If hon. Members of this Council bring to the notice of the Government the irregularities which I still hold do not exist and provided they do not make random statements, the Government will take necessary steps to find out the undesirable elements, and they will be done away with. If, on the other hand, the charges of hon. Member are not well founded, he is taking upon himself the liability for throwing a slander upon people who are doing their duties to

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the best of their conscience. There is nothing further for me to explain in defence of the charges that have been levelled against this doctor, but so far my information goes I understand he is discharging his duties to the best of his conscience and I dare say he has as good a conscience as any other hon. Member who is levelling these charges against him.

“Mr. Harisarvottama Rao told us that the average cost of a patient if he takes indigenous medicine came to 3 annas, while the cost of allopathic medicine for the same man came to 9 annas. Whether the figures are correct or not I am not in a position to say. I am disposed to agree with him that the indigenous medicine is cheaper than allopathic medicine and that is a fact which the Government have recognized. Sir Muhammad Usman still continues to be the President of the Committee of the Indian School of Medicine. (Voices:—‘He knows nothing of Indian medicine.’)

“I am still disposed to think that he knows about Indian medicines in spite of the reputation of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed.”

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“I challenge.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“He comes of a good family of Unani doctors (cries of ‘Oh!’) and his uncle is a reputed Unani doctor and he certainly knows more of Indian medicines and can claim to know more of Indian medicines.” (A voice: ‘Question’).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I think Mr. Basheer Ahmed will take a suitable opportunity to throw the challenge as to the qualifications of Sir Usman as a doctor. Of course he will not have the opportunity to throw the challenge until Sir Usman continues to be the Home Member. I know Sir Usman has got sufficient material in him to accept the challenge. The hon. the Minister for Public Health will continue with the remaining portion of his speech.”

DR. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“He was a student of the Madras Medical College for three years.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order.”

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Then Mr. Harisarvottama Rao told us that no proclamation had been made about the policy of the Government about help with regard to indigenous systems of medicine, for the starting of schools for teaching indigenous and Unani systems of medicine and he accused the Government and the Minister for want of vigorous thinking. Sir, if vigorous thinking means talking in the air without facts and figures, I plead guilty to the charge (Question). To say that Government should send a deputation to every district in the province to find out who wants help and who does not want . . .”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“On a point of personal explanation.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will have to wait.”

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If those who want to introduce indigenous systems of medicines were to make applications to the Government and those applications were turned down on the ground that Government would not encourage such systems of medicine, then his attack on

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the Government would be justifiable. I am yet to know of Government making applications to the people and their representatives asking whether they want money for indigenous systems of medicine. The policy of the Government was clearly laid down in 1922 that they desire to encourage Indian systems of medicine, and there it is. In what direction it should be extended it is for the people to say. If in any particular direction encouragement is needed, if it is asked and if it is refused it will be time enough for hon. Members to level a charge against the Government that they are absolutely unsympathetic towards Indian systems of medicine. If they are unsympathetic they need not at all have started a school for Indian systems of medicine. Why should the Government now come and say that the savings of local bodies due to provincialization of hospitals which was originally intended for the starting of allopathic dispensaries might be utilized for starting Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries? Is it not a sufficient indication that Government want to encourage Indian systems of medicine? I am sure that Government are not at all apathetic towards Indian systems of medicine. On the other hand, they want that these systems of medicine should be encouraged and they also believe they can supply medicine to the people at a much cheaper cost. So, if it is really found that it is cheaper to supply Indian medicines than English medicines, none will be more anxious than Government to take advantage of it, because they want to economize expenditure as much as possible.

"I can give this assurance and conclude by saying that the Indian systems of medicine will be encouraged by this Government as much as possible."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The hon. the Minister has made a gross misrepresentation when he stated that I asked him to send a deputation calling for applications. I said that a standing committee of doctors, allopathic as well as indigenous, might be appointed to examine what kind of education was being given to boys in institutions where Indian medicine was being taught, and recommending to the Government to aid such institutions as might be recommended by that committee for recognition and aid."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"After the speech of the hon. the Minister for Public Health I am tempted . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I suggest to hon. Members to fix their own time-limit so that it may be advantageous to other members?" (Voices :—"Five minutes, five minutes.")

3-45
P.M.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, the hon. the Minister for Public Health proclaimed with all the vehemence he could command that this Government is very anxious and enthusiastic for the development of indigenous systems of medicine. If I point out to you the way in which the School of Indian Medicine has been conducted, the amount of money that has been spent on this institution as compared with that which has been spent on other similar institutions, it will be clear of the step-motherly attitude that has been shown to this institution. The amount of salaries given to professors in colleges teaching the allopathic system of medicine varies from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 2,000. The average is Rs. 500 to 600. The salary of the professor teaching the very

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same subject in the Indian School of Medicine is Rs. 60 to 90. The lecturers in the Indian School of Medicine are getting Rs. 65 or 80. Take the subject of Physiology. I do not think there is a different Physiology taught in the Indian School of Medicine and a different one altogether in colleges teaching the allopathic system of medicine. Whereas the lecturer who teaches Physiology in the Indian School of Medicine gets Rs. 80, the lecturer who teaches the same subject in the Medical Colleges gets Rs. 800 and above. The same is the case with regard to other subjects also. May I ask if the hon. Minister is really anxious to attract the best men with good qualifications and experience to the School of Indian Medicine? If the professors in the Indian School of Medicine are paid only Rs. 100, does the hon. Minister really expect to get good men who have acquaintance with the subject to teach in that institution? It is well known that we have been agitating for years in this Council for extending and developing the Indian system of medicine, and the result is that this step-motherly treatment has been shown to the members of that institution. Unless the Government makes up its mind seriously on this matter, and think that the Indian system of medicine is at least good as, if not better than, the Western system, no useful steps will be taken to develop the system.

“Sir, I want to place before you another point on which I am very keen and it is this: I have been complaining in this House many a time about the disproportionate sums of money that are spent on institutions intended to render medical aid in the mufassal and those in the city. Whereas a sum of Rs. 17,86,000 is proposed to be spent over the Presidency hospitals that are situated in one city only, only a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is budgeted to be spent on mufassal hospitals. I know, Sir, that it is stated often that mufassal people also come here. But the proportion of people or patients coming from the mufassal is comparatively small. It is disproportionate to the sum of money that is spent on Presidency hospitals. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the complaint of the mufassal people with regard to the disproportionate amounts spent for the Presidency town for hospitals.

“Then, Sir, I come to the question of money that is spent for the town people as against the rural population. There also the same complaint holds good. The hon. Minister in replying to this question said that the local boards have been given power to develop rural dispensaries; as he has already taken over the headquarter hospitals. Those hospitals have been taken away from the jurisdiction of the local boards and the taluk boards and district boards are asked to look to medical relief in rural areas. Even in the case of these taluk and district headquarter hospitals, not so much of the rural population as the town population go there for treatment. The proportion of rural population that are benefited by these town hospitals is much less than what it is supposed to be. I press upon the attention of the hon. Minister not to leave the matter of providing adequate medical relief to rural population entirely in the hands of local boards. The actual fact is this: many of these local boards are called upon to make provision not only for medical relief but also for roads, for education and for various other purposes. The funds that are relieved by taking over headquarter hospitals are likely to be used for purposes other than medical relief. Therefore unless the Government make it obligatory on boards to spend the money, that is so relieved, on providing medical relief to the rural population, it is not likely that medical relief will be extended to the rural population rapidly.

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The Government must provide more funds for medical relief for the rural population. This year we find that absolutely no provision is made for having more dispensaries for the rural population. I hope the hon. Minister will accept this suggestion and see that medical relief is extended to the rural population, more rapidly than at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 16. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 2. " K. Koti Reddi. | 17. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 18. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 5. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " Mothay Narayana Rao. |
| 6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 22. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 25. Mr. K. P. Ruman Menon. |
| 11. Dr. B. S. Mallaya. | 26. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 12. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 27. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 13. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 28. Mr. V. Rimjee Rao. |
| 14. " C. Obi Reddi. | |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 26. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. S. S. Ratnam Ayyar. | 30. " W. P. A. Sankara Pandia Nadar. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 31. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 32. Rao Sahib K. Srinivasan. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 33. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 9. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 34. Zamindar of Kalliketa. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 35. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 11. " C. A. Suter. | 36. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 37. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 13. " A. Mc G. C. Tampoa. | 38. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 41. Maharaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 17. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 18. " A. B. Shetty. | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 19. " R. Foulkes. | 44. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 21. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 46. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 47. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 49. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 50. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Dr. S. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 4. Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 2. Mr. F. E. James. | 5. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 3. " G. R. Premayya. | |

Ayes 28. Noes 50. Neutral 5.

The motion was lost.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Motion No. 1145 is out of order.

' Mr. G. R. Premayya :—

' 1145. *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs. 100* '

(To abolish all communal differences in Government hospitals in the matter of treatment especially with regard to the depressed classes.) "

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' *to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments—Pay of officers—Voted—by Rs. 100.* '

" My object is to discuss the whole question of appointing special officers. I shall be very brief and ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter very carefully without being indifferent to it. By way of questions and answers in this House, this matter has been well thrashed out to a great extent. Although, as the result of the policy recently adopted by the Government, special officers are appointed on special contracts for a few years, unfortunately it has become the practice in every department to confirm these special officers when their term expires. The very object of having such appointments is to have these officers for a short time with a view to have Indians trained and made fit to hold those appointments. Under those circumstances it should, in no instances, be the rule not even an exception to confirm special officers after the original term of their appointment is over. Unfortunately, Sir, in this Medical department, a department in which Indians should be encouraged more and more, the other day the Government made the glaring mistake of confirming already one officer that was brought here, I mean, the Public Analyst. I do not know if the hon. the Minister replied the other day that this officer had been confirmed. I believe he did not. I understand that this Public Analyst who was brought here on a special contract for three years has been confirmed in his appointment as soon as that period of three years expired. The other day when a question was asked on this subject, the hon. Minister gave some unsatisfactory details. Therefore I wish to know whether the hon. Minister is sure of his position with regard to this question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think either the Minister or 4 p.m. the Member will be justified in keeping the House waiting."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We have come to some understanding about time also, Sir."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to ask the hon. Member whether this comes under this cut, because I understand that Public Analyst comes under Public Health and not under Medical."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" But the Health Department and Medical Department are allied together and I was only giving it as an example of the general policy of Government. The question of appointment of these officers should be more carefully considered. The question of appointment to this department or that department does not matter very much. I was only giving this as a sort of example."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think there is a sufficient number of specialists in this department. The hon. Member will do well to confine his remarks to the specialists of the Medical department."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Very well, Sir, he is in charge of both departments. There is a large number of officers specially appointed. I believe, one of them has been confirmed in this medical department, but my whole point was this, Sir. . .”

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Will you give the name please ?”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The hon. Member must know much better instead of eliciting information from me. I put the general question, how many officers have been appointed specially ?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. The convention is that a Member of the Opposition has got a right to put questions and the Member in the Treasury Bench has a right only to answer. I advise the hon. Member not to mind the questions but to go on with his speech.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Thank you, Sir, I was coming to that question by way of ignoring the obstructions of the hon. Minister. But so far as this question is concerned, there is no use brow-beating without making an honest attempt. Recently a number of officers were sent to England to have special training. Thanks to the practice inaugurated by the late Raja of Panagal. I may mention that one of these officers was also trained and qualified in venereal diseases for which the Government have appointed a European specialist now, I do not want to go into personalities at all. I understand that there is a proposal to appoint a larger number, and a much larger number, than at present of specialists for some future appointments and that is the point on which I want to lay stress. So far as the Medical Department is concerned, there are a large number of Indians, who have got training both in India and in England and it would really be a scandal against the nation if people are imported from abroad to any appointments in this department. So far as the subject of treatment is concerned, they come on a high pay and there is no reason why they should be confirmed on a higher pay. This high pay should be a temptation for Indians to go out and train themselves and therefore I appeal to the Government not to appoint any special European officers on any special contracts so far as the Medical Department is concerned hereafter at least, and certainly there is no use in the hon. Minister saying anything about the past and thus trying to brow-beat the question.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I trust you will be pleased to permit me to refer also to the next three cuts that stand in my name, because I will not have an opportunity of referring to them again this evening. Sir, the statement made by my Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar that Government are going to bring in four new officers from Europe to fill the four chairs, Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy and Venereals. Whatever charge there might be I should question the policy of Government in bringing these men from outside when there is a chance for them to direct the officers who are out in England now undergoing special training, to take special courses and to specialize themselves not only in England, but also in Germany and Austria and other places where the most up-to-date treatment is taught. There are also specialists among Indians. Sir, I think that one or two of our own men, whom I know myself, are now in England undergoing training.”

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* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Large number."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Large number, Yes. Last year an adjournment motion was carried in this House to the effect that the chloroformists in the General Hospital must be specialists and nothing seems to have been done by this Government up to-day. I fear that the men who are giving chloroform are still juniors, although there is considerable risk. Then again, Sir, there is the Ex-Ray department and the officer in charge of it is made a permanent official, but Government have not taken steps to see that the monies received there are credited in full to Government, in spite of the statement made by the hon. Minister."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether this question of the chloroformist or radiologist comes under this?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Before I made that statement I appealed for permission to refer to all these things, because there is no chance of referring to them later on. Then again, Sir. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The point that the hon. Member will be at liberty to discuss on this motion will be the question of the appointment of special officers and the retention of the 49 Indian Medical Officers instead of the 23 officers as ordered by the Secretary of State or the Government of India. These are the two relevant points. I hope the hon. Member will confine his remarks to these two issues."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Coming to the I.M.S. officers now, the Government of India have ordered recently that this Government must retain 23 officers, but still this Government are having 49 here. Other provinces have reduced them to the minimum number given. When I put some questions on the floor of this House three weeks ago, the, the hon. Minister made me to understand that there was no way of sending them out because they were permanent in service. He told me he was going to revert back four young men, honest and hard-working because they happen to be unfortunate Indians. I put the straight question to the hon. Minister, Sir. Are there not among those 49 men, undesirable officers, who ought not to be there. Sir, I think, the Minister will be hardly justified in retaining in service all those men here, men with no records and if they had been in any other department would have been sent away long ago. Sir, the Minister threw out a challenge that if my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed comes with specific instances of irregularities, he would consider. I may throw back the challenge. Among the I.M.S. officers there happens to be one officer who was publicly found fault with by the Dr. Nedungadi Committee which was appointed to go into the irregularities in hospitals and that committee found out embezzlement to the extent of Rs. 80,000. The Surgeon-General thereupon dismissed the steward and immediately this I.M.S. officer who was the Superintendent of that hospital went on leave. On appeal the Government stated the Superintendent was responsible and the steward was re-instated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is not the conduct of those extra officers of the Indian Medical Service but why Government should retain more officers than they are bound to retain. I request the hon. Member to confine his speech to that issue. The qualifications and conduct of those officers, are not for consideration in this debate."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am much obliged to you Sir. I want to confine to these things. Among the officers that the Minister wanted to retain I am telling him that there is one who had given evidence in a case against a Government officer in Palghat for gorging the eye-ball of a poor man by a relation of the Valiya Raja of Palghat in spite of the Government Order saying that they ought not to do; Sir, when that fact was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister he stated that he was not aware of it. Unfortunately that particular officer happened to be the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General who himself issued that order. When this matter was brought to his notice he went to England and the Government had to write to the High Commissioner to recover the amount from his pay and the High Commissioner collected the amount from his pay. The late Raja of Panagal also told me in person that there was a lot of irregularities regarding certificates and that he wanted an enquiry to be held by the Surgeon-General about the conduct of this man. In a sensational case, a fabulous sum seems to have been paid to the officer for an insurance policy of Rs. 30,000, where the insured died a few days after. There was also a lot of scandal in the certificates issued by this officer from the first district as the Surgeon of the district. Later on, an enquiry was held in regard to the allegations. Thereupon, the Surgeon-General stated that the man was on leave and that he would be transferred and that the matter might be dropped. Now he is again holding a substantial appointment in the Medical College and in the Maternity Hospital. I ask the question straight to the Minister, is it justifiable for an officer with that black record to be in charge of the Medical College and also in one of the biggest institutions in this city? Is it not sufficient to send him back home, and to put some other officer in his place. Then again, Sir, the Minister said something about special treatment in hospitals. Has the Minister issued any order to put an end to this system?"

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" On a point of order, Mr. President, I should like to know whether in a discussion of this particular nature will the hon. Member be in order in making allegations against particular officers, as to their habits and professional conduct?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am trying to bring the hon. Member to the right track. I hope he will confine himself to the issue."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Again, as to the retaining of the 49 I.M.S. officers, the Minister says he could not send them back even though some of them are undesirable and so it is better for you to send them home. Now (medical) is a transferred subject and if you don't take advantage of the opportunity and assert your right, what is the use of Indianization of the services. You are sending away four I.M.S. officers who are Indians and propose bringing in four specialists from Europe. Is it Indianization of services. Now you can send for young men who have promising careers. Instead of that what is the use of taking men who have spent all their life and giving them fat pay. You may send them back and offer those appointments to younger men. That is my request."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the chair."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want the hon. Minister to listen to me."

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* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“As for listening, I will pretend not to listen to things which are irrelevant.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“I have heard general complaints in the department that men who ought to retire or who are on the brink of retirement are given extensions and are being retained, thus blocking the promotion of others. If real retirement is put into effect, there will be scope for the hon. Minister to see that some more young I.M.S. officers are taken in and the old men are sent away.

“Then coming to the question of special officer, there is a proposal to send a man with 25 years' service and spending a huge amount on his account. Now, Sir, I should like to know what is the object in taking an old man and sending him to England. If you want to have useful officers, I want you to catch hold of young men, promising graduates and then send them to England for training. If the Government promise them with substantial appointment or special appointments, many people will be willing to spend money themselves and get themselves trained. Then you will have considerable economy as well as Indianization of the services. Instead of that Government bring people from England, first temporarily and then make them permanent, thus preventing the chance for Indians, because they are Indians. Even if we go to England, or any other part of the world, we do not get a chance and if that chance is denied to our countrymen in our own country, where are we to go? I am putting it to the Minister that when you have got a chance, why not you give them at least a fair chance in their own country. The Britisher has got a chance in three-fourths of the globe and if you reserve the remaining one-fourth, India, also for them and deny the chance for us, it is denying the whole nation. I will therefore appeal to the hon. Minister who was a few months ago one of our own, to make up his mind to see that justice is done in this department and Indianization carried out as far as possible.”

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Sir, I wish to say only one word on this question, and that is that I am sure that in reply to the arguments that were advanced in favour of the special officers being Indians the hon. the Minister for Excise will come forward and say that he is after all a layman and therefore he has to follow the advice of the expert, who in this case happens to be the Surgeon-General. Sir, that is the only reply on which he can fall back. I must say that argument is not at all tenable. If we go in for Indians for the Treasury benches it is with a view to change the policy and mentality of the gentlemen who are controlling these departments. It is with that aim that the need for the Indian Ministers was urged time and again, and now we have Indian Ministers; it is with that view we have diarchy, as a form of Government with provincial autonomy later on when all our Ministers will be Indians. Herein lies the object of this motion, that these experts should be kept in their own places. The Minister must have his own policy; he may consult the Surgeon-General, but he must not allow the Surgeon-General to have his own way. So far as a particular office, say for instance, of Pathology he will say ‘Don't bring in a man who is qualified in Physiology or Anatomy, don't bring in a man who is not trained in that branch, but bring in one who is proficient in that particular subject.’ Apart from that question when the question of Indianization comes the Minister must insist on his own view. Again with regard to the policy of

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p.m.

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

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encouragement of men in the department, the Surgeon-General may say: 'As we have no trained men in this country we cannot but bring down such men from England.' In cases like that the hon. the Minister must follow what the late Raja Sahib of Panagal did. And that is to select the men already in the service and give them facilities for getting themselves trained. Thus the Minister must take the question of policy and see that justice is done for the men in the service."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, as regards the question of special officers, till now six appointments have been made . . ."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir, has the hon. the Minister heard anything? He refused to hear. (Laughter.)"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As regards this subject, special appointments are made as regards certain special posts. In the case of special posts advertisements are made, applications are invited and if people in the medical service, even from the provincial services, competent to fill the posts apply they are employed. Of the six cases of appointment made last year, five are people from this province, who are already in the medical service. For these posts advertisements were made, applications were invited and then the selection was made."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Are they Indians?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If hon. Members had been following the proceedings they would not have put this question. For it was only in the general discussion on the budget that I answered this question. For their sake I shall repeat again what I said before."

"The six posts are—

Lecturer in Diseases of Nose and Ears—Mr. P. V. Cherian.

Professor of Pharmacology—Mr. David.

Professor of Physiology—Mr. B. T. Krishnan.

Professor of Physiology, Vizagapatam—Dr. Krishnaswami.

Specialist in Venereal Diseases—Dr. Happer.

Professor of Bacteriology—Dr. Ramakrishnan.

"Dr. Happer is the only gentleman who has been brought down from England. All these gentlemen were sent or are being sent to England for training. As regards Mr. Happer he has been recruited only for a special period, because we found in the cadre no qualified hand and he is now engaged in training the Indian medical men in venereal diseases. The advertisement was made in the end of 1927 or in the beginning of 1928 and the appointment was made in December 1928."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"What about Dr. Ramakrishnan?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"He is an Indian and he has been confirmed Professor of Bacteriology in the Madras Medical College. I may assure hon. Members that for these special posts, Indians will be appointed if available; it is not only an assurance and it has been carried out with regard to the above appointments."

"Dr. Mallayya said that there is no necessity for 49 I.M.S. officers and he wanted to limit that number to 23. I believe that in answer to a question put to me some time back in this Council, I said that there were only 42

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[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

I.M.S. officers in the service. The medical list contains only 42 and my answer was only 42; and I do not know from where Dr. Mallayya got this wrong information. There are 23 posts reserved for this and allowing a leave reserve of six, 29 I.M.S. officers are required and thus we have an excess of 13 officers left; out of which four are juniors, who have not acquired rights in our service and we have asked for their withdrawal and thus there will be left only nine. Of the senior officers six will retire in the course of two or three years. Thus it is want of correct information that has led to this discussion. We are bound to have 29 and there will be in all 38, and of these six or seven will retire in a year or two and most of them are on leave preparatory to retirement, though we find their names in the list.

"Then, Sir, Dr. Mallayya said that in other provinces a great number of I.M.S. officers whose services the Governments did not require, were sent away; and he has not chosen to give us the information as to in which province."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"In the Punjab."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In the Punjab, Dr. Mallayya says, they were sent away; we will ascertain if it is so and the grounds and we will see if we may be profited by the information. As at present advised we think we are not in a position to send out more I.M.S. officers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments by Rs. 100.'

to discuss the prohibition of private practice by Government servants employed in the Government hospitals. I remember I had a talk with the late Surgeon-General, the predecessor of the present officer who occupies that high position, on this topic and he was of opinion that when doctors are recruited to the Government service they ought to be prohibited from carrying on private practice in the interests of their patients and of their own. I know that there is nothing in the Government rules now which will enable Government to prohibit those already in the service from carrying on private practice. But I think in future whenever medical men are recruited Government will do well to frame a rule prohibiting private practice. I do not want to say more. I think this is a reform which commands the best medical opinion and also that of the public."

Mr. R. SKINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, last year at the time of the budget debate on this question I dealt elaborately with the subject of debarring medical officers from private practice. My interpellations regarding the scope of private practice allowed to men in service and the alleged abuse of this privilege by them have been followed up by correspondence with the hon. Minister on this subject. As the result of this the Surgeon-General has been pleased to issue a confidential circular to medical officers drawing their attention to the rules on this subject in the Civil Medical Code and warning them that any infringement of these rules would be severely dealt with. It

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would have been better, if an open Government Order had been issued on this subject so that the people might know what the limits of private practice allowed to medical officers were and public opinion might more effectively prevent any transgression of the rules. It is necessary to restrict private practice to consultation practice for several reasons. Such a restriction would make medical officers attend better to their legitimate work in hospitals. It will save the private practitioners from the unfair competition which they have now to face from service men who with the facilities open to them monopolize private practice to a large extent. The independent medical profession may thus receive better opportunities for work and our young men may be encouraged to go in larger numbers for medical education and set up as private practitioners. With this sort of encouragement the independent medical men may be made to grow in numbers so that they may in course of time be made entirely responsible for medical relief work as in other countries and Government may concentrate upon Public Health work which is their more legitimate sphere of work."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, this question of private practice was fully discussed, as was said by Mr. Shetty in the last budget discussion and Government are considering the question of restricting private practice. The suggestion of the hon. Member for University that those recruited hereafter should be absolutely debarred from private practice is a wide question. The pay of the officers as it is now fixed is done after taking into consideration their emoluments from private practice; and if effect is to be given to the suggestion of the hon. Member for University then a very large sum as pay will have to be given to these medical officers; and this question requires very careful consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*4-30
p.m.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raja. | 14. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 2. " K. Koti Reddi. | 15. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 16. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. " P. Bhaktavatsula Nayudu. |
| 5. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 20. " Mothay Narayana Rao. |
| 8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " C. N. Mothuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " C. R. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. |
| 12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 13. Mr. K. R. Karant. | Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 9. Mr. Hilton Brown. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 11. " C. A. Souther. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. " S. H. Slater. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 15. " V. Ch. John. |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| | 17. " Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 18. " R. Foulkes. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 19. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 20. Muhammad Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 40. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 41. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 22. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 43. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 25. „ N. Siva Raj. | 45. Maharaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 46. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 47. „ P. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 48. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 29. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 49. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 30. „ S. Venkiah. | 50. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 51. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 32. Mr. W. O. Wright. | 52. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 33. „ F. E. James. | 53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 34. „ H. F. P. Hearson. | |
| 35. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 36. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | |
| 37. Zamindar of Kallikota. | |
| 38. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthalakshmi Reddi. | 3. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 2. Zamindar of Seithur. | 4. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |

Ayes 25. Noes 53. Neutral 4.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

‘ that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 45.84 lakhs under Demand XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics ’.”

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health—Transferred, be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ Mr. President, the conditions under which a vast number of the population of the Presidency live is known even to a casual observer or a casual visitor to this country. You know, Mr. President, how 90 per cent of the population live in villages, and that the sanitary conditions in these villages are in a very deplorable condition. There is no sort of any protected water-supply, and when it is the case that many of the villages are without any water-supply at all during a greater part of the year, it is no wonder that none of these villages can boast of a protected water-supply. The health even of these villages though situated in healthy localities has been badly vitiated by insanitary conditions that are prevailing in these villages.

“ There is no sort of conservancy. Even, as I said, the water-supply is being contaminated by the insanitary surroundings that prevail round these water sources. The water-supply source in many of these villages is either an open tank or a river or rivulet passing by the side of the village and no proper care is taken to guard and to watch these open water sources so that they may not be polluted. Even in the matter of licensed grave yards and

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [21st March 1929]

cremation grounds, no proper care is taken that the water sources of these villages are kept safe from being polluted by these cremation grounds and grave yards. You will often observe when an epidemic especially water-borne epidemic like cholera and others break out in any village, the Sanitary department is quite in a hopeless and helpless condition to prevent the epidemics because the water sources are impossible to be protected for the time being by any number of these sanitary officers going there at the time. Where are the bodies of these persons that die of these epidemics disposed of? They are buried or cremated by the sides of these rivers or rivulets, and they will contaminate the flow. They not only contaminate the water-supply of the village but will also contaminate the water-supply of all the villages that lie on the lower side of that river or rivulet. Even the public wells are not free from such sort of pollution. It is difficult in some villages where there will be only one well, even to close it after an outbreak of epidemic because it happens to be the only water source. Even if some preventive measure is taken, it cannot be given full scope because people cannot be stopped from using the well by putting some chemical in the well except for a few hours—otherwise the village will be cut off from all water-supply and the chemical used requires long time to give proper effect so as to kill all the germs. Now, what about the conservancy? There are no public latrines. It is the open grounds that lead to the village that are being used as public latrines and in places where it is impossible to get scavenging staff, these places will have to be left to nature to be cleared. And the way in which the villages are allowed to grow with regard to ventilation to bring in fresh air and sunshine is also most unsatisfactory. So much so that the cleansing of the village is mostly done by means either of fire which unfortunately makes the people suffer far more, or by some other natural means. You will understand the hopeless insanitary condition of these villages when I observe that the death-rate, which ought to have been far lower in the healthy localities in the villages if kept in a good condition, is as high as 25 per mille. If we take the death-rate of children, it is 175 per mille. No Government in any civilized country but India would have been allowed any rest if such conditions were to prevail. About one-sixth of the new born children are dying on account of want of proper care taken of them, and every year as many as 25 per mille are dying simply because even when there are greater facilities, the Government are not taking any interest in the welfare of the rural population which consists of about 90 per cent of the whole population, and which contributes about three-fourths of its revenue to the Government. In connexion with the Education grant, the hon. the Chief Minister was complaining that we are pressing the needs of the rural areas. And I think not only the hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Nayudu but every Member of this House whether he belongs to urban or rural areas when he finds such a state of things existing when about 75 per cent of the revenues are derived from those poor dumb and innocent people and when the Members know that the amenities that they get from this civilized Government are nil, every Member, whether he be a rural or urban representative, should join in one voice of protest and insist upon the Government utilizing some crores—really it requires more than a few lakhs, or at least a crore to improve the miserable lot of the villagers. And I hope irrespective of the party, irrespective of their being rural or urban representatives, all hon. Members will impress upon the Government the necessity of looking after the welfare and health of these dumb millions and

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masses of this Presidency. When it comes to the question of the betterment of the lot of these people, the question of differentiating urban and rural interests will be trotted out by the Government. Without cutting off the necessary amounts for the necessary things in urban areas, the Government can find ways and means to better the lot of the villager without putting one interest against another. When a question was asked regarding rural reconstruction—I think the question refers to another hon. Minister—he said he had no scheme sent up to him for consideration even by the various local bodies. What is needed is a scheme to provide better water-supply, better conservancy, better ventilation and more effective policy in preventive medicines so as to benefit the remotest of the villages. There is no use in expressing sympathy and not doing anything, as the same Minister is doing with regard to prohibition. He must be up and doing; it is his duty to look after the hygienic condition of the villages; and it will not satisfy either the Members of the House or the people at large simply to say that he is considering about the steps to be taken to improve the lot of the villagers.”

4-45
p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. Even here, Sir, I accuse the Minister for Public Health of want of brisk thinking. There is the growing need of villages for water-supply. Large schemes are now and then heard of on the floor of the House and they are not in connexion with villages. Mostly, the whole money that the Government have at their disposal, either from its own revenues or otherwise, is allocated to municipal corporations, and there no distinction is made as to whether the municipal corporation is either a group of villages or a really large city. There are a large number of municipal corporations which may be treated merely as villages; and the treatment that is given to them is denied to rural areas.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I wish to know from the Mover of this motion whether he wanted to include municipal areas in the scope of his motion.”

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Not at all.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“So, the hon. Member will not be in order if he wants to expand the scope of the motion by including municipal areas. My impression is that the municipal areas and the city corporation are excluded from this.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“I am sorry I was not understood. What I was doing was, I was instituting a comparison and saying that the rural areas are not getting as much of help as they deserve when compared to the municipalities. Even municipalities that have to be treated as rural areas were getting much more help than actual rural areas. That was the point I wanted to make. There has been no planned out method of providing rural areas with water-supply. On the floor of this House, there were a number of questions asked in regard to this, and the hon. the Minister for Public Health vouchsafed to us that there was a scheme, that a five years' scheme was called for from the local boards concerned. And to further questions put on the floor of this House, the reply came that the local boards had to contribute their own share of money and execute the works and Government were doing what they had to do as their share. It was not the fault of the Government that they were not making headway in the matter of

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rural water-supply. But I want to ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he does not consider it his duty to have a full, comprehensive scheme to make such provision as is necessary for a comprehensive scheme either in collaboration with the local boards or in addition to the efforts of local boards, whether it is not his duty in a country where diseases like cholera and malaria reign supreme, to exert his best and take every pie that is possible from the Finance Member and utilize it for the development of the rural areas, more especially in regard to water-supply. Lately, there has been some improvement in the method of finding out water. As a matter of fact, the Government sanctioned sometime ago a survey of sub-soil water in about 14 villages in the Bellary district. The survey of sub-soil water might be further extended, and wherever there is need for drinking water, sanitary drinking water for villages, a scheme might be undertaken whereby the sub-soil sources could be found and wells could be dug or bore wells put up. No serious attempt has yet been made in this direction. I also understand that there has been an invention which indicates where water is available underground and in special where fresh water is available. I also understand that that invention is capable of telling us at what depth fresh water can be found. The Minister has not taken advantage of this invention and has let opportunities go. He has merely contented himself by telling us that it was the duty of the local boards and throwing the whole burden upon the local boards without making a conscientious attempt on his part to improve the rural water-supply. There was a resolution, Sir, tabled by one of the Members of the depressed classes in this House claiming protected water-supply for their community in the villages, and the hon. the Minister came forward with a generalization and said that the scheme for wells was a whole scheme and therefore it came under the head of local boards; he was not concerned about separate wells for the depressed classes and he would not make provision for it, but he would go into the general question. Even if the demand of the depressed classes were conceded, some improvements might have been effected in the water-supply for rural areas. Even an appeal to the condition of the depressed classes could not make the Minister resolve to have a proper programme of rural water-supply and carry it through in his regime.

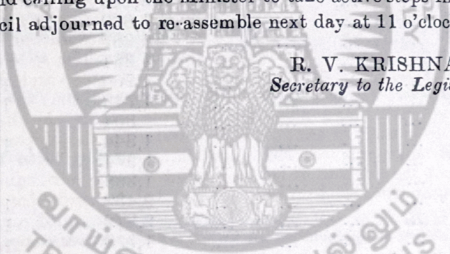
“With regard to other matters that pertain to village sanitation, I have specifically to refer to the preventive measures against diseases. Very often on the floor of this House, we have tried to draw out the Minister to find out what steps he was likely to take to prevent malaria. No doubt, Sir, free distribution of quinine has been talked of on the floor of the House, and we have been told that in particular areas this experiment of free quinine is being tried and further steps would be taken upon the results in the areas where the experiment is being made. But, Sir, malaria does not wait for Ministers. The disease takes its own toll without waiting for high personages. Therefore it was up to the Minister to arrange for preventive measures and distribute medicines on a very much larger scale than they are at present available to the population in the local areas. I have known, Sir, that during the cholera season, the supply of medicines that was given to the rural areas was so deficient, was so small, was so ridiculously insufficient, that a private organization going about distributing medicines of the Ayurvedic system was able to do much more than the whole preventive staff of Government. I therefore consider that the Minister has failed in his duty

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towards the country in not carefully considering the question of preventive medicine and providing for the preventing of diseases that take the largest toll in the country—cholera and malaria. Now, Sir, during the cholera season, I found that the provision for burial-grounds was absolutely wanting in certain villages. As a matter of fact, when I went to a village, day after day I found by the roadside very near a big pond full of water heaps of corpses emitting the foulest smell. There is not enough of organization to find out what is happening in the rural areas in the matter of sanitation. No attention is paid to the repair of the wells that exist. We are told when we talk of wells belonging to the depressed classes, that these wells do not belong to the local boards and we are asked to correspond with the Collector and the Collector has to apply to the Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner has to help the villagers to get what they want. So that the arrangements for a proper administration of the sanitary necessities of rural areas do not exist, and so I feel that the hon. the Minister would do well to consider all the questions relating to sanitation that affect our rural areas. This question cannot be solved by mere reference to red tape, it requires real energy in the Minister, real boldness, and he must apply every pie that he can spare to rural sanitation. It is only then that rural sanitation can be in a satisfactory condition. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding this motion and calling upon the Minister to take active steps in this matter."

The Council adjourned to re-assemble next day at 11 o'clock.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.



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